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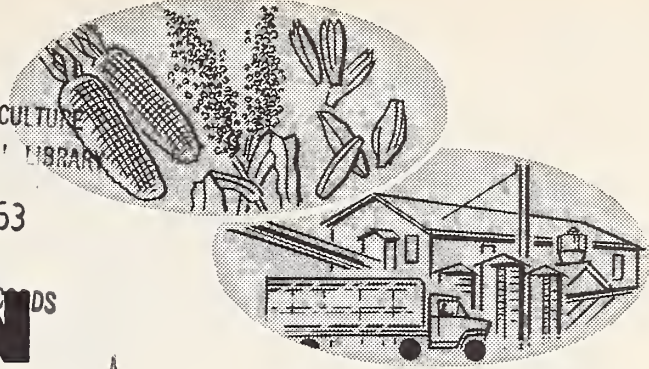
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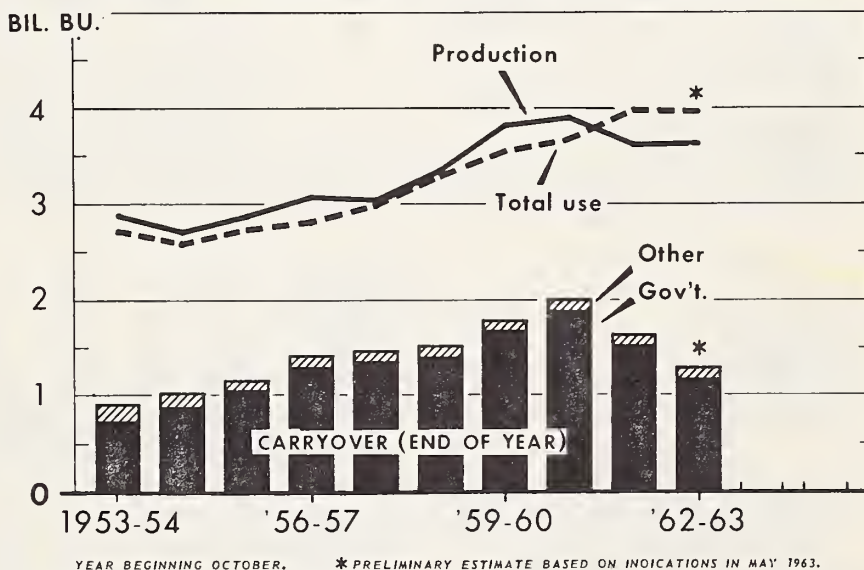
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MAY 1963

Heavy utilization of corn in 1961-62 exceeded production for the first time in 10 years. The 1961 crop was reduced nearly 300 million bushels to 3,626 million through farmers' participation in the Feed Grain Program. This resulted in a 368-million-bushel reduction in the corn carryover at the close of the 1961-62 marketing year. Corn utilization in 1962-63 is expected to about equal the 4.0-billion-bushel record set last year. A further reduction in stocks is in prospect this year--down next October 1 to around 1,300 million bushels, 700 million below the record carryover on October 1, 1961.

CORN PRODUCTION, USE, AND CARRYOVER



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 1987-63 (5) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

The Feed Grain Act of 1963

Feed Grain Utilization in 1962-63

Production of Commercially
Prepared Feeds by States

Published bimonthly by

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Table 1.- Statistical Summary of Prices, Indexes and Price Ratios

Item	Unit	PRICES							
		Seasonal average			April	1963			
		1960-61	1961-62	1962	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
Feed Grains and Hay									
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.18	1.19	1.22	1.20	
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.997	1.08	.988	1.03	1.06	1.06	1.08	
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.692	.714	.719	.773	.760	.770	.749	
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.620	.677	.702	.704	.699	.694	.689	
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.598	.641	.664	.645	.654	.656	.650	
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.05	1.35	1.28	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.14	
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.838	.981	1.01	.896	.910	.902	.887	
Sorghum grain - No. 2 Yellow, Kansas City	100 pounds	1.70	1.89	1.93	2.00	2.01	2.00	1.95	
Price received by farmers, all types, U. S.	100 pounds	1.49	1.80	1.68	1.68	1.70	1.72	1.71	
Hay									
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	28.45	26.65	28.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	28.00	
All hay, price received by farmers, U. S.	Ton	21.70	20.70	21.40	22.30	23.20	23.20	22.50	
Byproduct Feeds, Wholesale, Bulk									
Wheat bran									
Wheat bran, Minneapolis	Ton	33.80	34.40	35.00	45.10	41.20	38.40	32.80	
Buffalo	Ton	37.30	39.20	36.00	49.40	48.80	44.10	39.90	
Wheat middlings									
Wheat middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	32.45	34.50	32.10	45.30	40.20	36.60	32.60	
Buffalo	Ton	39.25	41.10	37.30	50.00	48.80	45.10	40.20	
Soybean meal									
Soybean meal, 44 pct., solvent, Decatur	Ton	60.60	63.60	62.50	71.90	73.10	70.80	68.30	
50 pct., solvent, Decatur	Ton	66.50	69.40	68.30	76.70	76.90	76.00	74.10	
Cottonseed meal									
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct., expeller, Memphis	Ton	56.15	59.20	56.60	68.60	68.80	66.10	61.50	
linseed meal, 32-36 pct., solvent, Minneapolis	Ton	54.15	66.00	64.50	72.30	67.90	64.00	57.00	
Peanut meal									
Peanut meal, 45 pct., S. E. mills	Ton	56.80	61.80	59.30	70.90	69.90	66.40	59.20	
Gluten feed									
Gluten feed, 21 pct., Chicago	Ton	38.30	37.50	35.00	50.60	48.00	43.20	38.20	
Hominy feed									
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	38.55	40.10	40.00	42.20	44.50	42.20	40.50	
Brewers' dried grains									
Brewers' dried grains, 24 pct., Milwaukee	Ton	41.85	38.90	33.50	50.10	43.20	39.80	34.90	
Distillers' dried grains									
Distillers' dried grains, 28 pct., Cincinnati	Ton	55.15	55.00	51.70	65.65	61.65	57.65	55.20	
Tankage digester									
Tankage digester, 60 pct., Chicago	Ton	84.80	88.70	88.00	102.00	101.60	92.50	86.25	
Meat meal									
Meat meal, 50 pct., Chicago	Ton	84.20	86.30	87.60	100.10	99.70	86.90	82.50	
Fish meal									
Fish meal, 60 pct., Buffalo, f.o.b. seaboard	Ton	100.95	123.20	131.50	126.60	132.00	127.00	127.00	
Alfalfa meal									
Alfalfa meal, 17 pct., dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	45.15	47.60	55.00	53.00	54.80	52.20	46.60	
Molasses blackstrap									
Molasses blackstrap, New York	Ton	26.15	26.95	26.93	35.57	37.80	37.62	37.62	
Tallow									
Tallow, inedible prime, Chicago 1/	Pound	.063	.055	.057	.050	.051	.052	.054	
Prices Paid by Farmers									
Wheat bran									
Wheat bran	100 pounds	2.91	2.97	3.01	3.38	3.33	3.28	3.11	
Wheat middlings									
Wheat middlings	100 pounds	2.96	3.03	3.05	3.44	3.37	3.32	3.16	
Soybean meal									
Soybean meal, 44 pct.	100 pounds	4.36	4.44	4.39	4.88	4.92	4.91	4.79	
Cottonseed meal									
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct.	100 pounds	4.07	4.26	4.28	4.62	4.66	4.67	4.63	
Broiler growing mash									
Broiler growing mash	100 pounds	4.62	4.64	4.67	4.80	4.84	4.79	4.75	
Laying mash									
Laying mash	100 pounds	4.33	4.35	4.35	4.48	4.49	4.49	4.45	
Mixed dairy feed									
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct.	100 pounds	3.63	3.65	3.66	3.80	3.84	3.85	3.76	
Mixed hog feed									
Mixed hog feed, over 29 pct.	100 pounds	5.38	5.52	5.51	5.87	5.92	5.85	5.77	
Price Indexes									
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1957-59=100	92	95	95	96	98	98	99	
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale									
prices at terminal markets	1957-59=100	103	110	108	124	125	120	115	
Five oilseed meals	1957-59=100	107	114	112	128	129	125	120	
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	1957-59=100	90	97	100	106	107	99	95	
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	1957-59=100	101	100	93	123	118	111	102	
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	1957-59=100	98	99	99	103	104	104	103	
Price Ratios (April average)									
LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 2/									
Hog-corn, Chicago 3/	1952-61=13.5	Bushel	16.2	15.5	14.4	13.3	12.8	11.6	11.6
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price	1952-61=14.4	Bushel	17.0	16.5	15.7	15.0	14.0	12.9	12.6
Beef steer-corn, Chicago 4/	1952-61=18.5	Bushel	22.8	23.8	24.0	22.8	20.7	19.2	19.5
Milk-feed, U. S.	1952-61= 1.25	Pound	1.46	1.42	1.33	1.40	1.36	1.32	5/1.28
Milkfat-feed, U. S.	1952-61=22.6	Pound	25.7	24.5	23.5	23.1	22.8	22.8	2/22.9
Egg-feed, U. S.	1957-61= 9.8	Pound	11.3	9.8	9.3	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.2
Farm chicken-feed, U. S.	1957-61= 4.0	Pound	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S.	1957-61= 3.6	Pound	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3
Turkey-feed, U. S.	1957-61= 7.2	Pound	6.8	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2

1/ Reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 3/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 4/ Based on price of beef steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn. 5/ Preliminary.

Prices compiled from Chicago Board of trade, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

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 T H E F E E D S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 22, 1963

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SUMMARY

The Feed Grain Act of 1963 passed by Congress and signed into law by the President May 20 provides for continuation of a voluntary-type Feed Grain Program in 1964 and 1965. Basically, the bill provides for a program similar in many respects to the 1963 program. But the bill leaves many of the specific provisions of the program on price supports and acreage diversion to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. One important difference in the program is that producers of wheat and feed grains may be permitted to plant wheat on feed grain acreage or feed grains on wheat acreage under the terms and conditions as determined by the Secretary.

Farmers have made good progress this spring in field preparation, and in early May planting of feed crops was generally ahead of normal. Drought areas extending from the Southern Great Plains through the South to the Atlantic Coast have resulted in some damage to early-growing feed crops, but the damage so far has not been serious. Pasture and hay crops were below average on May 1, reflecting the influence of dry conditions in these areas.

The total disappearance of feed grains during October-March about equaled the record-high disappearance in that period of 1961-62. Total domestic use of feed grains was slightly higher than a year earlier as a result of the sharp increase in utilization during January-March, which more than offset lower disappearance than a year earlier during October-December. Exports of feed grains

continued high, although they were a little below the record movement in the first half of 1961-62. Domestic use of feed grains is expected to continue heavy in the last half of 1962-63, probably going a little above the record level in that period of 1961-62. Exports also are expected to continue heavy, but they probably will not equal the record 9.2 million tons exported in April-September of 1962.

Based on these midyear prospects, total disappearance of feed grains in 1962-63 is expected to be around 154 million tons, about the same as in 1961-62. This would leave a carryover into 1963-64 of about 61 million tons, 11 million tons less than the carryover into 1962-63.

Corn utilization during October-March totaled 2,244 million bushels, nearly equal to the record quantity in that period of 1961-62. Total disappearance for the marketing year is expected to be close to 4 billion bushels, about the same as in 1961-62. This would leave a carryover into 1963-64 of about 1,300 million bushels, down 340 million bushels from a year earlier. Sorghum grain disappearance so far in 1962-63 has been a little above the 1961-62 rate, and carryover stocks of sorghum grain are expected to be reduced to around 625 million bushels, 36 million less than a year earlier. Total disappearance of oats and barley in 1962-63 is expected to be a little below the 1961-62 level. Carryover stocks of oats on July 1 are expected to about equal last year's carryover of 277 million bushels. The barley carryover may be a little larger than the 124 million bushels carried over last year.

Feed grain prices have risen about 10 percent since last fall, reflecting generally good demand from livestock producers and a tightening of "free" supplies of corn and sorghum grain. Prices received by farmers for feed grains in April were 4 percent higher than a year earlier. The average price received for corn was \$1.08 per bushel, 9 cents higher than in April 1962 but still 12 cents below the 1962 support level. The tightening of corn supplies and the generally good demand for corn is expected to hold corn prices well above a year earlier through spring and summer. Prices of high-protein feeds averaged well above a year earlier during October-April. Since February, however, prices of most of these feeds have declined. In April, they were at the lowest level so far this year but still 6 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices of high-protein feeds during April-September may average near prices in that period of 1962.

The total quantity of 1962-crop feed grains placed under Government price support is expected to be a little below the record 25 million tons in 1961-62. Through April, farmers had placed 532 million bushels of corn under price support, 16 million bushels less than in the same period of 1961-62. Commodity Credit Corporation sales of corn and sorghum grain against the 1962 certificate pool totaled 655 million bushels through May 10, about 80 million less than in the same period of 1961-62. The total value of the sales against the certificates was \$693 million. About \$113 million worth of feed grains remained to be sold to redeem the total value of the certificates issued under the 1962 Feed Grain Program.

THE FEED GRAIN ACT OF 1963

The Feed Grain Act of 1963 passed by Congress and signed into law by the President May 20 provides for a continuation of a voluntary type Feed Grain Program in 1964 and 1965. While the bill leaves many of the specific provisions of the program to the determination of the Secretary, basically the bill provides for a program similar in many respects to the 1963 program. One important difference in the program is that producers of wheat and feed grains may be permitted to plant wheat on feed grain acreage or feed grains on wheat acreage under the terms and conditions as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Price Supports for 1964
and 1965 Crops

Price supports under the new program would be provided through price support loans and price support payments as was the case under the 1963 program. The price support level for corn for the 1964 and 1965 crops, if an acreage diversion program is in effect, would be between 65 and 90 percent of parity. Based on the April 15 parity price, this would be \$1.03 to \$1.43 per bushel. Price supports for other feed grains would be set at levels comparable to corn. Farmers would be required to participate in the acreage diversion program to be eligible for feed grain price supports. If no acreage diversion program is in effect, the price supports would be at the levels authorized by the Food and Agricultural Act of 1962--between 50 and 90 percent of parity at a level that the Secretary decides will not increase CCC stocks. Price support in that event may be restricted to producers who do not exceed their farm base acreage. The Secretary has authority to exclude malting barley from the acreage diversion program as a requirement for price support.

Provisions for
Acreage Diversion

The Act provides for an acreage diversion program similar to that under the 1963 Feed Grain Program. The acreage diversion program will be in effect if it is determined that, in the absence of such a program, the total supply of feed grains likely will be excessive. The payments for acreage diversion in 1964 and 1965 will again be made in kind, not to exceed 50 percent of the support price multiplied by the normal production of the acreage diverted. The total support price would be used for this determination--the sum of the price support loan and the price support payment per bushel.

The base acreage used to determine the percentage of land to be diverted would be the 1959 and 1960 average adjusted acreage, as has been the case for the Feed Grain Programs in effect for the 1961-63 crops. The minimum acreage required to be diverted would be determined as necessary to achieve the acreage goal. The maximum diversion would be 50 percent of the farm feed grain base or 25 acres, whichever is greater. For farmers producing only feed grains, the program would apply to corn, grain sorghums, and barley.

A major change in the program as it applies to 1964 and 1965 crops is that producers may have their wheat acreage combined with their feed grain acreage in establishing their base acreage. In this event, the feed grain base would include oat and rye acreages, if producers so request, as well as, wheat, corn, grain sorghum and barley. The producer could use his base acreage, less that diverted, for producing wheat in lieu of any of the 4 feed grains or rye. He would not be permitted, however, to produce corn, grain sorghum, or barley in lieu of oats or rye.

The Act also provides for a reserve not to exceed 1 percent of the estimated State feed base for apportionment to farms on which there were no acreages devoted to feed grains during 1959 and 1960. Farms that receive a base acreage under this provision would not be eligible for land diversion payments in the first year.

The average yield used to determine the normal production for price support payments and for land diversion payments will be based on the 1959-62 average yield for the 1964 crop and on the 1959-63 average yield for the 1965 crop. In the past 3 years, normal yields have been based on the average yield for 1959 and 1960.

The Act also carries a provision permitting the Secretary to exempt producers of malting barley from participation in the acreage diversion program. The Secretary may provide that no producer of malting barley will be required to participate in the acreage diversion program to receive price support for his barley production. Eligibility for price support for barley, however, would be contingent on the producer not planting more than 110 percent of his 1959 and 1960 base, or an acreage to corn and grain sorghums in excess of the average acreage of these grains on his farm in 1959 and 1960.

The Act does not set specific levels of price support, the extent of acreage diversion required, or payment rate for acreage diversion. The following statement of the Secretary of Agriculture to the chairman of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, however, gives some indication of the prospects for specific provisions of the program in 1964 and 1965 "...We face a different situation in 1964 and 1965 from that which we faced in the past 3 years when the maximum amount of participation and stock reduction was needed. In future years our problem will be to maintain a security reserve or carryover of feed grains in the range of 45 to 50 million tons. This will require careful study and judgment on the mix of various program provisions so as to obtain the desired degree of participation without allocation or rationing. Obviously, in view of uncertainties of weather and the possibilities of changes in production, utilization, and exports, the judgment and decisions on detailed program provisions must be made on the basis of the best available information at the time the decisions are made.

"However, in view of the questions which have been raised concerning this matter, perhaps it would be helpful to members of the committee and of the Senate to reiterate what has previously been stated by Department officials.

We have indicated that based on present information and estimates (1) the price support level for feed grains in 1964 will not be materially different from the levels in effect for the 1963 crop; (2) the portion of the price support to be made in payment-in-kind under the 1964 program is expected to be somewhat less than the 18 cents required under the 1963 program; (3) the required minimum diversion for eligibility of price support under the 1964 program would in no case be greater than that required in the 1961, 1962, and 1963 programs (20 percent of the 1959-60 base acreage), and could possibly be slightly lower; and (4) final decisions will be made on the basis of the best estimates available at the time the final announcements are to be made, and in making such decisions, thorough consideration will be given to the effects on producers' income in the very important feed grain-livestock sector of our agricultural economy, and also the cost aspects on an overall, as well as a per-unit, basis."

CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK FOR FEED GRAINS

Prospects for 1963 Feed Crops

Conditions have been more favorable this spring for field preparation and for planting of feed crops than in early 1962. Preparation and planting of feed grains was ahead of normal in much of the Midwest, as above-normal temperature and limited rainfall put soils in good working condition. In early May, corn planting was well advanced from Nebraska east to Ohio, although dry soils resulted in some delays, especially in Eastern Kansas and Missouri. Sorghum planting was ahead of last year in the Southern Plains, with over 55 percent of the Texas acreage and 40 percent of the Oklahoma acreage completed by week ended May 13.

While dry weather favored seed bed preparation, there is a deficiency of soil moisture in a large area of the country, extending from Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas east to the Atlantic Coast. While some early-seeded crops have been damaged by the drought and some acreage will be abandoned in the dry areas, the damage to feed grains has not been severe. However, favorable progress during the remainder of the spring and summer will be more dependent than usual on ample rainfall for further development of the crops. Seeding of oats and barley advanced rapidly this spring and was well ahead of last year on May 1, especially in the Northern Plains, where excessive rain last year delayed ground preparation and seeding.

The condition of pastures on May 1 averaged 78 percent of normal compared with 83 percent on that date last year and the 1957-61 average of 85 percent. The below-average condition of pastures this year reflects below normal rainfall during April in large areas of the country. Pastures were below normal in most of the South, Southwest, and East. Drought materially reduced the growth of pastures in the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States and in areas of Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Texas. Early growth of hay crops also was reduced by drought conditions in these areas. The U. S. average condition of the hay crop on May 1 was 83 percent of normal compared with the 5-year average of 87 percent.

Table 2.- Feed concentrate balance, numbers of animal units, and feed per unit, United States, year beginning October, average 1956-60, annual 1957-62

Item	Average 1956-60	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 2/
	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons	Mil. s. tons
<u>Supply</u>							
Stocks beginning of year 3/	58.6	48.8	59.0	67.5	74.6	84.7	71.8
Production of feed grains:							
Corn 4/	96.4	85.3	94.0	107.1	109.4	101.5	102.0
Oats	19.3	20.6	22.4	16.8	18.5	16.2	16.5
Barley	10.3	10.6	11.4	10.1	10.3	9.5	10.3
Sorghum grains	14.2	15.9	16.3	15.6	17.4	13.4	14.3
Total production	140.2	132.4	144.1	149.6	155.6	140.6	143.1
Imports of feed grains	.6	.9	.4	.5	.5	.4	.3
Wheat and rye fed	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Byproduct feeds fed	26.6	26.0	27.2	27.4	28.0	28.8	29.4
Total supply	227.8	209.7	233.0	247.1	260.4	256.2	246.3
<u>Utilization, October-September</u>							
Concentrates fed 5/:							
Corn 4/	77.6	70.9	78.0	85.4	87.1	91.3	93.0
Oats	16.8	17.4	19.3	14.7	15.6	14.1	14.5
Barley and sorghum grains	14.1	13.2	13.4	15.7	17.9	17.0	18.0
Wheat and rye	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Oilseed cake and meal	11.2	10.8	11.8	11.3	12.0	12.4	12.8
Animal protein feeds	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
Other byproduct feeds	12.4	12.3	12.3	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.3
Total concentrates fed	137.0	129.1	140.2	145.3	150.3	152.9	156.6
Feed grains for seed, human food and industry	12.8	12.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.3
Exports	11.0	10.5	12.7	12.2	12.2	17.6	15.5
Total utilization	160.8	152.0	165.9	170.5	175.5	183.7	185.4
Utilization adjusted to crop year basis	160.9	150.7	165.5	172.5	175.7	184.4	185.3
Stocks at end of crop year 3/	66.9	59.0	67.5	74.6	84.7	71.8	61.0
<u>Supply and utilization per animal unit:</u>							
Total supply (Mil. tons)	227.8	209.7	233.0	247.1	260.4	256.2	246.3
Concentrates fed (Mil. tons)	137.0	129.1	140.2	145.3	150.3	152.9	156.6
Grain-consuming animal units (Mil.)	164.4	159.9	167.7	165.7	167.6	168.9	173.8
Supply per animal unit (Tons)	1.38	1.31	1.39	1.49	1.55	1.52	1.42
Concentrates fed per animal unit (Ton)	.83	.81	.84	.88	.90	.91	.90

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Preliminary estimates based on indications in May 1963.

3/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains in all positions on October 1, and oats and barley on July 1.

4/ Grain only, excludes corn in silage, forage or hogged off.

5/ Total quantities fed in the United States, including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.

Record Feeding of Total
Concentrates Expected
in 1962-63

The total tonnage of feed grains and other concentrates fed to livestock is expected to continue heavy in the last half of the 1962-63 feeding year, setting a new record for the year of about 157 million tons, 3 percent above 1961-62. Feeding of both feed grains and high-protein feeds will be a little higher this year than last, as farmers are increasing the number of cattle on feed and are raising more hogs than in 1961-62. The increase in consumption this year follows the upward trend of recent years. Total tonnage fed during 1962-63 will be about 20 percent more than 5 years ago.

The increase in feeding this year will come largely from an increased number of livestock on farms, rather than through heavier feeding per animal, as during the previous 5 years. The upward trend in the rate of feeding per animal unit leveled off in the past 2 years, after rising sharply from 1956 to 1960. In 1962-63, the rate of feeding per animal unit is estimated to be about the same as the average for the past 3 years but slightly below the record rate of .91 ton in 1961-62.

The increase in the rate of feeding from 1956 to 1960 was due in part to relatively low feed prices as compared with other costs of livestock production and to favorable livestock-feed price ratios. Rising feed prices and declining prices of livestock this year have resulted in less-favorable price relationships for cattle and hog feeders and for dairymen this winter and spring than for most other recent years, which may be a factor influencing feeding rates. The better quality of the 1962 corn crop than in 1961 also may have a bearing on the reduced feeding per animal this year.

Feed Grain Stocks Down
10 Million Tons

Stocks of feed grains on April 1 totaled 122 million tons, 10 million less than on that date last year and 20 million below the record stocks on that date of 1961 (table 4). Total disappearance of feed grains during October-March was 85.4 million tons, slightly larger than in that period of 1961-62. The 77.5 million tons consumed domestically was slightly more than in 1961-62, but net exports were down about 3 percent to 7.9 million tons. The rate of feeding per animal unit so far this year has been a little lower than a year earlier. During October-March, domestic disappearance per animal unit was about 892 pounds, 2 percent less than in the same period last year, but practically the same as the October-March average for the past 3 years.

Total stocks on April 1 included 69.7 million tons under loan or owned by CCC, 5.5 million less than on that date last year. The 52.0 million tons of "free" stocks on April 1 were about 4.6 million less than a year earlier. The smaller "free" stocks on April 1 would indicate that the total quantity of feed grains coming from Government stocks, including CCC sales and redemptions by

Table 3 .- Feed grains: Total stocks and quantities under loan and owned by CCC, April 1, 1962 and 1963

Item	: Corn		: Oats		: Barley		: Sorghum grain	
	: 1962	: 1963	: 1962	: 1963	: 1962	: 1963	: 1962	: 1963
	: <u>1/</u>	: <u>1/</u>	: <u>1/</u>	: <u>1/</u>	: <u>1/</u>	: <u>1/</u>	: <u>1/</u>	: <u>1/</u>
	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.	: Mil.
	: bu.	: bu.	: bu.	: bu.	: bu.	: bu.	: bu.	: bu.
Under loan and owned by CCC <u>2/</u>								
Old grain rerealed	: 370	: 415	: 21	: 10	: 22	: 12	: 20	: 16
Under price support from preceding crop <u>3/</u>	: 496	: 501	: 14	: 26	: 18	: 32	: 188	: 218
Owned by CCC	: 997	: 788	: 7	: 14	: 26	: 28	: 533	: 462
Total	: 1,863	: 1,704	: 42	: 50	: 66	: 72	: 741	: 696
Not under price support <u>4/</u>	: 1,522	: 1,336	: 453	: 444	: 151	: 160	: 110	: 130
Total stocks	: 3,385	: 3,040	: 495	: 494	: 217	: 232	: 851	: 826

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Based on reports of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

3/ Corn under loan and purchase agreement on April 1. Oats, barley and sorghum grain under loan on April 1, plus an allowance for purchase agreement deliveries after April 1.

4/ Residual.

Table 4 .- Feed grains: October 1 supply, October-March disappearance and April 1 stocks, total and per animal unit, 1956-62

Year beginning October	: Supply October <u>1/</u>	: Domestic disappearance October-March	: Net exports October-March	: Stocks following April 1 in all positions	: Grain-consuming animal units fed annually	: Domestic disappearance per animal unit October-March
1956	: 153.0	: 60.8	: 3.3	: 88.9	: 160.9	: 756
1957	: 172.8	: 62.6	: 4.4	: 105.8	: 159.9	: 783
1958	: 193.3	: 70.0	: 5.9	: 117.4	: 167.7	: 835
1959	: 206.6	: 72.9	: 5.9	: 127.8	: 165.7	: 880
1960	: 221.8	: 74.1	: 6.2	: 141.5	: 167.6	: 884
1961 <u>2/</u>	: 216.9	: 77.1	: 8.1	: 131.7	: 168.9	: 913
1962 <u>2/</u>	: 207.1	: 77.5	: 7.9	: 121.7	: 173.8	: 892

1/ Total supply of corn and sorghum grain plus total stocks of oats and barley on October 1.

2/ Preliminary.

farmers during April-September this year, will be somewhat larger than in the same period of 1962. Total requirements for the period are expected to be about the same as in that period of 1962.

Total disappearance of corn in the first half of the current year was practically the same as a year earlier, so the reduction in the size of the 1962-63 corn supply was carried forward to April 1 stocks. Corn stocks on April 1 totaled 3,040 million bushels, 345 million less than on that date last year (table 3). This included about 916 million bushels under loan and 788 million owned by CCC, or a total of 1,704 million in the Government Price Support Program. This left 1,336 million bushels of "free" corn, which was about 186 million less than "free" stocks on hand April 1, 1962.

The "free" stocks of corn April 1 are substantially smaller than required for domestic consumption, exports and "free" carryover stocks next October 1. Based on present indications, total domestic use and exports of corn during April-September are expected to total around 1,740 million bushels, about the same as in that period of 1962. In addition, about 125 million bushels will be required for "free" carryover stocks at the end of the current marketing year, which would bring the total requirements for April-September to around 1,865 million bushels. This would indicate that a larger withdrawal from Government price support stocks will be required this year than in the same period of 1962, when 1,522 million bushels of "free" corn were on hand April 1.

Stocks of sorghum grain on April 1 totaled 826 million bushels, 25 million less than on that date last year. Of this quantity, about 696 million bushels was under loan or owned by CCC, 45 million less than on that date last year. The remaining "free" stocks totaled 130 million bushels, 20 million more than a year earlier. Stocks of oats on April 1 totaled 494 million bushels, practically the same as on that date last year. This included only 50 million bushels under loan or owned by CCC, with the remaining 444 million outside the price support program. Barley stocks on April 1 totaled 232 million bushels, 15 million more than a year earlier. Both government stocks and "free" stocks were a little larger than on April 1, 1962.

Feed Grain Consumption in October-March
About Equal to Last Year's Record

Total disappearance of feed grains for domestic use and export during January-March was about 5 percent above the previous record high for that quarter in 1962. This about offset the smaller disappearance in October-December than a year earlier, resulting in about the same disappearance for October-March, the first half of the feeding year (table 21).

Domestic consumption of feed grains during October-December was 3 million tons below the record quantity in that quarter of 1961. In January-March, domestic use increased sharply to 42.3 million tons, 9 percent over a year earlier and 25 percent above the 1957-61 average for the quarter. With the larger number of livestock on farms, domestic consumption of feed grains during April-September probably will continue a little higher than in that period of 1962.

Table 5.- Feed grains: Supplies and utilization, United States, average 1956-60, annual 1960-63

Marketing year beginning <u>1/</u>	Supply				Utilization				
	Carry-over	Production	Imports <u>2/</u>	Total	Livestock feed <u>3/</u>	Food and industrial use	Seed	Exports <u>2/</u>	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Corn									
Average 1956-60	1,473	3,442	1	4,916	2,772	264	12	227	3,275
1960	1,787	3,908	1	5,696	3,110	275	11	292	3,688
1961	2,008	3,626	1	5,635	3,259	290	11	435	3,995
1962 <u>4/</u>	1,640	3,644	1	5,285	3,309	290	11	375	3,985
1963 <u>4/</u>	1,300								
Oats									
Average 1956-60	309	1,210	10	1,529	1,063	39	90	32	1,224
1960	267	1,155	1	1,423	946	40	83	29	1,098
1961	325	1,011	1	1,337	921	41	77	21	1,060
1962 <u>4/</u>	277	1,032	3	1,312	897	42	73	25	1,037
1963 <u>4/</u>	275								
Barley									
Average 1956-60	155	430	20	605	231	90	26	95	442
1960	167	431	15	613	259	90	25	86	460
1961	153	396	20	569	249	92	20	84	445
1962 <u>4/</u>	124	429	8	561	245	92	19	75	431
1963 <u>4/</u>	130								
Sorghum grain									
Average 1956-60	312	506	<u>5/</u>	818	299	10	3	70	382
1960	581	620	<u>5/</u>	1,201	415	11	2	71	499
1961	702	480	<u>5/</u>	1,182	411	9	2	99	521
1962 <u>4/</u>	661	509	<u>5/</u>	1,170	435	8	2	100	545
1963 <u>4/</u>	625								
Total feed grains									
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
1956-60	58.6	140.2	.7	199.5	108.7	10.4	2.4	11.1	132.6
1960	74.6	155.6	.4	230.6	120.1	10.8	2.3	12.7	145.9
1961	84.7	140.6	.5	225.8	123.4	11.2	2.1	17.3	154.0
1962 <u>4/</u>	71.8	143.1	.3	215.2	125.5	11.2	2.0	15.5	154.2
1963 <u>4/</u>	61.0								

1/ Marketing year beginning October 1 for corn and sorghum grain; July 1 for oats and barley.
 2/ Includes grain equivalent of products. 3/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste. 4/ Preliminary, utilization and carryover at the end of the year based on indications in May 1963. 5/ Not reported separately.

Exports of feed grains during January-March dropped to 3.6 million tons, nearly a million less than in October-December. This was 1.2 million below the record in that period last year but, otherwise, the largest on record for the 3 months. Exports of feed grains during April-September probably will fall somewhat below the record 9.2 million tons exported in that period last year. Total exports for the marketing year are expected to be around 15.5 million tons, nearly 2 million less than in 1961-62.

Based on current prospects for domestic use and export, the total carryover of feed grains into 1963-64 would be reduced to around 61 million tons. This would be about 11 million tons below the carryover at the beginning of the 1962-63 marketing year and down 24 million from the record carryover 2 years ago.

Corn Utilization About Equal
to Last Year's Record

Total disappearance of corn in the first half of 1962-63 was about equal to the record in that period of 1961-62. While domestic consumption of corn was a little higher than last year, this was offset by a 12 percent reduction in exports. Based on current indications, total disappearance of corn in 1962-63 is expected to about equal last year's record of close to 4.0 billion bushels. This would leave a carryover next October 1 of around 1,300 million bushels, or about 340 million less than on October 1, 1962 and about 700 million below the record on October 1, 1961.

During October-March, 2,052 million bushels of corn were consumed domestically, slightly above the heavy use in the same period of 1961-62. Domestic consumption of corn in October-December was nearly 92 million bushels less than a year earlier, but in January-March it increased sharply to 1,099 million bushels, 112 million more than in that quarter of 1962. The much heavier disappearance in January-March this year apparently reflects colder weather in that quarter, which increased feeding requirements of livestock. The much better weather for harvesting corn in the fall of 1962 than in 1961 also may be a factor influencing the relative consumption of corn in the 2 marketing years. In 1961-62, a considerable amount of corn was still in the field on January 1. This, together with the fact that corn was high in moisture content at harvest time, tended to increase the disappearance during October-December 1961.

The increased number of cattle on feed this year and more hogs to be fed during April-September are expected to result in a little heavier domestic consumption of corn in the last half of the current marketing year than in the same period of 1961-62. Exports of corn totaled 192 million bushels during October-March, 26 million less than in the same period of 1961-62. Exports are expected to continue below a year earlier during April-September, and for the entire year to total around 375 million bushels, which would be about 60 million less than in 1961-62. If domestic use continues a little above a year earlier during April-September, total domestic use would be a little over 3,600 million bushels, around 50 million more than in 1961-62. This would give a total corn disappearance of close to 4.0 billion bushels again this year and would reduce the carryover on October 1 to about 1,300 million bushels.

Sorghum Grain Disappearance
Slightly Above 1961-62 Level

Total disappearance of sorghum grain during October-March is estimated at 344 million bushels, 14 million more than in the same period of 1961-62. Assuming disappearance will continue a little above a year earlier in the last half of the marketing year, total disappearance would be around 545 million bushels, or about 5 percent above 1961-62. This would leave a total carryover next October 1 of around 625 million bushels, a reduction of 36 million from a year earlier and about 75 million from the record stocks on hand October 1, 1961. Exports of sorghum grain during October-March totaled about 60 million bushels, or substantially above the 45 million in the first half of 1961-62. Exports of sorghum grain in the last half of the marketing year are not expected to equal the record movement in that period last year, but the total for the year probably will again be around 100 million bushels.

Oats and Barley Disappearance Down
Slightly from 1961-62 Level

Total disappearance of oats during the first 9 months of 1962-63 was 3 percent smaller than in the same period of 1961-62, leaving stocks on hand April 1 about the same as a year earlier. Assuming total disappearance during April-June will be about the same this year as last, the carryover of oats next July 1 will total around 275 million bushels, or about the same as on July 1, 1962. During January-March, 282 million bushels of oats were consumed domestically, slightly more than a year earlier. Exports of oats have declined sharply since last fall, but the 21 million bushels exported during July-March was 11 million more than in the same period of 1961-62.

Total disappearance of barley so far this year has been somewhat less than in the same period of 1961-62, with domestic use falling 9 percent below the 1961-62 level. Total domestic use for the entire 1962-63 marketing year is now expected to be around 355 million bushels, or a little below a year earlier. Exports of barley are expected to total around 75 million bushels, 9 million less than in 1961-62. Based on current indications, the carryover of barley next July 1 will be a little above the 124 million bushels carried over into 1962-63, but well below the 1956-60 average.

Further Increase in Concentrates
Fed to Dairy Cows in 1962

The total quantity of grain and other concentrates fed to dairy cows increased 3 percent in 1962 over 1961, reaching a new record-high of 21.6 million tons. The quantity of concentrates fed to milk cows has been trending upward for a number of years, as the rate of feeding per cow has more than offset the downward trend in the number of cows on farms. Since 1957, the quantity of grain and other concentrates fed per cow has increased 30 percent, an average of about 6 percent per year. The total quantity of feed concentrates consumed by dairy cows has increased about 8 percent, and dairy cow numbers have gone down 14 percent.

Table 6.- Individual feeds as percentage of the total concentrate ration fed to milk cows in herds kept by dairy reporters, United States, 1952-62 ^{1/}

Year	Small grains			Oilseed meals		Wheat bran, shorts	Commer- cial mixed feeds	Mis- cella- neous	Total
	Corn	Oats	Barley and wheat	Cotton- seed meal	Soybean meal ^{2/}				
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1952	32.2	22.0	3.9	1.3	1.5	3.0	30.3	5.8	100.0
1953	33.5	21.2	3.5	1.5	1.8	3.2	28.8	6.5	100.0
1954	31.7	23.1	4.1	1.6	1.1	2.9	28.7	6.8	100.0
1955	32.0	23.1	4.2	1.3	1.4	2.8	28.3	6.9	100.0
1956	31.2	23.2	4.1	1.4	1.7	2.8	28.3	7.3	100.0
1957	32.0	21.6	4.1	1.2	1.9	3.2	29.2	6.8	100.0
1958	32.1	21.8	3.9	1.1	1.9	3.0	28.8	7.4	100.0
1959	33.7	21.6	3.5	.9	2.0	2.7	28.5	7.1	100.0
1960	35.2	18.5	3.1	.8	2.2	2.7	29.9	7.6	100.0
1961	36.2	17.7	3.5	.9	1.9	2.5	30.0	7.3	100.0
1962	36.7	16.0	2.9	.8	2.2	2.5	31.9	7.0	100.0

^{1/} Based on May 1 and November 1 reports of concentrate ration fed to milk cows in herds kept by dairy reporters. Data from Milk Production, Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

^{2/} Includes small quantities of soybeans.

Table 7.- Grain and other concentrates fed to dairy cows, and related factors, 1952-62 ^{1/}

Calendar years	Grain and other concentrates fed to milk cows	Quantity fed per cow	Quantity fed per 100 pounds of milk	Milk-feed price ratio ^{2/}	Milk-fat-feed price ratio ^{2/}	Price of dairy ration per 100 pounds ^{3/}	Number of dairy cows January 1 ^{4/}
1952	17,527	1,628	30.3	1.28	22.3	3.75	23.1
1953	18,519	1,676	30.7	1.25	21.6	3.43	23.5
1954	18,721	1,659	30.0	1.19	19.8	3.30	23.9
1955	18,664	1,758	30.1	1.28	20.9	3.10	23.5
1956	19,098	1,825	30.2	1.36	22.3	3.00	22.9
1957	19,946	1,945	31.2	1.39	23.2	3.00	22.3
1958	19,809	2,003	31.3	1.41	24.1	2.89	21.3
1959	19,803	2,050	31.5	1.42	24.8	2.89	20.1
1960	19,821	2,259	32.2	1.45	24.8	2.88	19.5
1961	20,916	2,404	33.2	1.45	25.7	2.89	19.4
1962	21,617	2,533	34.3	1.40	24.0	2.92	19.2

^{1/} Data for 1955-62 from March Milk Production, and for 1952-54 from "Rations Fed to Milk Cows," Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

^{2/} Pounds of dairy ration equal in value to one pound of wholesale milk or milkfat.

^{3/} Average value of concentrate ration in milk and cream selling areas.

^{4/} Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk. This series was not used in computing feed fed per cow.

In 1962, dairymen fed an average of 2,533 pounds of feed grains and other concentrates per cow, 5 percent more than in 1961, continuing the upward trend in feeding per cow. The quantity of feed fed per 100 pounds of milk produced also has trended upward in recent years but at a much slower rate than the quantity fed per cow. The 34.3 pounds of feed concentrates fed per 100 pounds of milk in 1962 was 3 percent more than in 1961 and 10 percent higher than 5 years ago.

Relatively low corn prices in recent years have resulted in an expansion in the quantity of corn fed to milk cows compared with other grains. Corn fed as an ingredient, excluding corn going into commercially-mixed feed, increased from 31 percent of the total concentrate ration in 1956 to 36.7 percent in 1962 (table 6). Oats, barley, and wheat made up nearly 29 percent of the ration in 1956 but declined to less than 20 percent in 1962. The quantity of commercially-mixed feed fed to dairy cows has increased at a little faster pace than total feed consumed during the last 3 years. In 1962, 31.9 percent of the total concentrate feeds fed to dairy cows was commercially prepared, compared with 28.5 percent in 1959.

Dairymen in the Midwest continue to rely largely on locally-produced feed for their dairy cows and buy relatively little feed that has been commercially mixed. In 1962, only 7.7 percent of the total feeds fed in the East North Central Region was commercially mixed and only 12.7 percent in the West North Central Region, much less than the U.S. average of 31.9 percent. Farmers in the North Atlantic States and in the Western States buy much of their dairy feed commercially mixed. In the North Atlantic Region, nearly 60 percent of the dairy ration fed in 1962 was commercially mixed; in the Western Region, 66 percent. In the South Central Region, about 46 percent of the feed fed to dairy cows was commercially mixed; in the South Atlantic Region, about 37 percent.

Feed Grain Prices 4 Percent Higher than a Year Ago

Feed grain prices have advanced seasonally since last fall, reflecting the generally good demand from livestock producers and a tightening of "free" supplies of feed grains. In April, prices received by farmers averaged 99 percent of the 1957-59 average, 10 percent higher than last November and about 4 percent higher than in April 1962. The seasonal rise in prices this year was much greater than in the same period of 1961-62, when prices rose only 4 percent from November to April.

The seasonal rise in corn prices was more pronounced than for the other feed grains. The average price received by farmers for corn rose 15 percent from November to April compared with the normal postwar seasonal rise of about 10 percent for this period. The average price received by farmers in April was \$1.08 per bushel, 9 cents higher than a year earlier but 12 cents below the 1962 support level. The tightening of corn supplies and the generally good demand for corn, resulting from increased feeding of cattle and hogs, are expected to hold corn prices well above a year earlier through spring and summer.

Table 8.- Feed grains: Average wholesale prices, October-May, 1961-62 and 1962-63 1/

Period	Corn, Yellow, Chicago						Oats, No. 2	Barley, No. 3	Milo, No. 2			
	1961-62			1962-63			Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Kansas City			
	No. 2	No. 3	No. 5	No. 2	No. 3	No. 5	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	
October	1.11	1.09	1.02	1.13	1.10	1.05	.681	.673	1.42	1.13	1.82	1.82
November	1.12	1.10	1.01	1.09	1.07	.988	.702	.714	1.40	1.14	1.84	1.83
December	1.11	1.08	1.00	1.16	1.12	1.04	.720	.720	1.37	1.12	1.88	1.95
January	1.10	1.08	1.02	1.20	1.18	1.12	.705	.704	1.42	1.12	1.95	2.00
February	1.09	1.07	1.00	1.21	1.19	1.13	.675	.699	1.35	1.12	1.97	2.01
March	1.13	1.11	1.05	1.22	1.22	1.16	.688	.694	1.33	1.14	1.89	2.00
April	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.21	1.20	1.16	.702	.689	1.28	1.14	1.93	1.95
Week ended												
January 4	1.10	1.09	1.04	1.18	1.15	1.10	.719	.721	1.42	1.11	1.93	1.98
11	1.10	1.07	1.02	1.19	1.17	1.12	.713	.704	1.43	1.10	1.92	1.99
18	1.11	1.07	1.02	1.20	1.18	1.12	.700	.695	1.43	1.10	1.96	2.00
25	1.11	1.08	1.02	1.20	1.18	1.10	.682	.703	1.41	1.14	1.97	2.02
February 1	1.10	1.08	1.03	1.21	1.20	1.16	.687	.719	1.37	1.15	1.96	2.02
8	1.11	1.09	1.02	1.20	1.17	1.15	.678	.705	1.38	1.13	1.97	2.02
15	1.10	1.07	1.00	1.22	1.19	1.14	.671	.684	1.35	1.11	1.97	2.00
22	1.08	1.06	.983	1.22	1.20	1.11	.658	.695	1.34	1.13	1.95	1.98
March 1	1.09	1.07	1.01	1.23	1.21	1.15	.695	.706	1.32	1.12	---	2.00
8	1.11	1.10	1.05	1.21	1.19	1.10	.718	.704	1.32	1.13	1.90	2.02
15	1.12	1.10	1.05	1.20	1.22	1.16	.672	.701	1.35	1.15	1.89	2.00
22	1.14	1.12	1.05	1.24	1.22	1.19	.695	.685	1.34	1.13	1.87	1.99
29	1.16	1.13	1.06	1.22	1.22	1.18	.696	.677	1.29	1.14	1.90	1.99
April 5	1.19	1.14	1.08	1.21	1.20	1.15	.721	.680	1.31	1.12	1.93	1.95
12	1.15	1.12	1.09	1.21	1.20	1.17	.702	.687	1.30	1.14	1.95	1.95
19	1.12	1.10	1.06	1.21	1.21	1.17	.694	.692	1.26	1.13	1.94	1.95
26	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.21	1.21	1.17	.705	.699	1.24	1.15	1.93	1.96
May 3	1.14	1.14	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.15	.716	.692	1.23	1.16	1.91	1.98
10	1.16	1.14	1.13	1.23	1.22	1.19	---	.699	1.25	1.19	1.90	2.03

1/ Average prices weighted by carlot sales.

Table 9.- Feed grains: Prices received by farmers on April 15 and support prices, 1960-63

Feed grain	Unit	Average price received by farmers, April 15			National average support price for crop of:					
		1961	1962	1963	1960 <u>1/</u>	1961 <u>2/</u>	1962	1963		
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
Corn	Bu.	.965	.988	1.08	1.06	1.20	<u>2/</u> 1.20	1.07	.18	<u>2/</u> 1.25
Oats	Bu.	.581	.664	.650	.50	.62	<u>1/</u> .62	.65	---	<u>1/</u> .65
Barley	Bu.	.847	1.01	.887	.77	.93	<u>2/</u> .93	.82	.14	<u>2/</u> .96
Sorghum grain	Cwt.	1.48	1.68	1.71	1.52	1.93	<u>2/</u> 1.93	1.71	.29	<u>2/</u> 2.00

1/ Price supports available to all producers.

2/ Price supports available to farmers participating in the Feed Grain Program.

Prices of sorghum grain and oats also have advanced since last fall, but the increases in prices of these grains have been much less than for corn. Barley prices, on the other hand, have shown practically no seasonal increase this year. Prices received by farmers averaged 89 cents per bushel in April, practically the same as last fall and 12 cents lower than in April 1962. The much larger 1962 barley crop is largely responsible for lower barley prices this year than in 1961-62, when short supplies resulted in barley prices rising sharply in relation to other feed grains.

Rising corn prices relative to prices of other feed grains during last year resulted in corn losing much of its advantage as a low-cost feed grain in 1961-62. In mid-April, the average price received by farmers for corn was \$1.93 per 100 pounds, 22 cents or 13 percent higher than the average price of sorghum grain. Even after allowing for the 5-percent higher feeding value, corn prices are now a little higher than sorghum grain prices. A year ago, corn prices were about in line with sorghum grain prices, after adjusting for feeding value. Oat prices in mid-April averaged \$2.03 per cwt., about 5 percent above actual corn prices per 100 pounds, and 17 percent higher after adjusting for feeding value. Oat prices, however, are much lower in relation to corn than in April 1962, when they were about 30 percent above corn, after adjusting for feeding value. Barley prices are much lower in relation to corn than a year ago. In mid-April, they averaged \$1.85 per cwt., 4 percent below the average price of corn. After adjusting for differences in feeding value, barley prices averaged only 6 percent higher than corn compared with about 33 percent higher in April 1962.

Prices of feed grains in 1963-64 will again be influenced to a considerable extent by the Feed Grain Program as well as by prospects for 1963 feed grain crops. The Government price support loans for 1963 feed grains will be somewhat below the price support loans in 1962, because part of the 1963 price support will be provided in per-bushel payments. The loan on corn will be \$1.07 per bushel, and the remainder of the price support level of \$1.25 will be provided by a payment of 18 cents per bushel on the normal production (based on 1959 and 1960 average yield) on the acreage planted for harvest. The loan of \$1.07 is well below the 1962 price support loan of \$1.20. However, corn prices also will be influenced by CCC sale prices. In 1962-63, CCC could sell corn against the certificate pool at current market prices. But in 1963-64, the sale price cannot be below the loan rate, with allowance for the usual seasonal rise and for location differences. This would mean that corn prices will not be influenced by sales of corn at substantially below the support level in 1963-64 as in 1961-62 and 1962-63.

CCC sales of corn and sorghum grain probably will be substantially smaller in 1963-64 than in the 2 preceding years, and much less corn is expected to be placed under price support. This could result in corn prices in 1963-64 averaging near or above the 1962-63 level, even though the loan rate is substantially lower. The 1963 program has similar provisions for loans and CCC sale prices for sorghum grain and barley as for corn.

Canadian Oat Stocks Much Higher;
Barley Stocks Well Below Average

Canadian stocks of oats totaled 281 million bushels on April 1, 121 million more than on that date in 1962. The sharp increase in stocks of oats on hand in Canada this spring was the result of the much larger 1962 crop, following the short crop in 1961. It now appears probable that the carryover of oats on August 1 will be about double the small carryover of only 79 million bushels on that date last year. In March, farmers planned to seed 11.5 million acres to oats for all purposes this year, or about 500,000 less than a year earlier. With another favorable growing season for oats this year, the total 1963-64 supply would again be above the 1957-61 average of 479 million bushels.

Canadian stocks of barley on April 1 totaled 140 million bushels, 33 million more than on that date last year. The carryover of barley next August 1 is expected to be above the small carryover on that date of 1962, but it probably will be substantially below the 1957-61 average of 127 million bushels. Barley supplies may be somewhat larger in 1963-64 than the short supplies in the 2 previous years, but they probably will again fall well below the 5-year average of about 322 million bushels.

Smaller Argentine Corn
Supply for 1963-64

The total Argentine corn supply for 1963-64 is now estimated at about 185 million bushels, about 16 percent below the 1962-63 supply and 7 percent below the 1957-61 average of about 198 million. Prospects for 1963 production have been reduced sharply in recent months due to unfavorable weather for maturing and harvesting the crop. The crop is now estimated at around 180 million bushels, 30 million less than was produced in 1962. The April 1 carryover is estimated at about 5 million bushels, giving a total supply for 1963-64 of about 185 million. Because of the smaller crop and the higher moisture content of the corn, exports in 1963-64 probably will be somewhat below the 110 million bushels exported in 1962-63. Domestic disappearance of corn in Argentina in 1962-63 was estimated at 105 million bushels, 15 million less than in 1961-62, but only slightly below the 1957-61 average of 108 million.

HIGH-PROTEIN AND OTHER BYPRODUCT FEEDS

High-Protein Feed Supply
Continues to Rise

The tonnage of high-protein feed (in terms of 44-percent protein soybean meal equivalent) fed to livestock and poultry during the current feeding year is now expected to total about 16.8 million tons (table 10). This would be an increase of 4 percent over the record 16.1 million tons fed last year. The prospective increase is due largely to increases in soybean meal and animal protein feeds available for feeding. Supplies of other oilmeals and grain protein feeds (soybean meal equivalent) probably will not differ greatly from last year's levels.

Table 10.- High-protein feeds: Quantity available for feeding, high-protein feed-consuming animal units, and quantity per animal unit, United States, 1940-62

Year beginning October 1	Quantity available for feeding (In terms of 44 percent protein soybean meal equivalent) 1/						Animal units fed annually 3/	Quantity per animal unit
	Oilseed meal			Animal protein 2/	Grain protein	Total		
	Soybean meal	Other oilseed meals	Total					
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Mil. units	Pounds
1940	1,342	2,252	3,594	2,702	634	6,930	125.7	110
1941	1,606	2,224	3,830	2,598	868	7,296	137.6	106
1942	2,767	2,380	5,147	2,560	877	8,584	155.6	110
1943	2,991	2,305	5,296	2,615	866	8,777	155.3	113
1944	3,301	2,049	5,350	2,413	965	8,728	145.9	120
1945	3,363	1,686	5,049	2,262	772	8,083	139.5	116
1946	3,483	1,599	5,082	2,230	967	8,279	132.8	125
1947	3,180	2,210	5,390	2,300	791	8,481	126.5	134
1948	3,950	2,446	6,396	2,418	791	9,605	130.9	147
1949	4,336	2,584	6,920	2,453	830	10,203	134.2	152
1950	5,546	2,252	7,798	2,470	1,069	11,337	136.4	166
1951	5,527	2,697	8,224	2,638	816	11,678	137.0	170
1952	5,455	2,624	8,079	2,663	767	11,509	133.8	172
1953	4,965	2,877	7,842	2,969	825	11,636	133.5	174
1954	5,428	2,381	7,809	2,931	853	11,593	135.0	172
1955	6,042	2,429	8,471	3,233	897	12,601	138.4	182
1956	7,093	2,257	9,350	3,005	857	13,212	136.6	193
1957	7,962	2,154	10,116	2,838	859	13,813	135.8	203
1958	8,938	2,205	11,143	3,056	903	15,102	140.8	215
1959	8,450	2,205	10,655	3,103	972	14,730	139.6	211
1960	8,837	2,422	11,259	3,280	947	15,486	143.0	217
1961 4/	9,232	2,453	11,685	3,406	1,052	16,143	143.4	225
1962 4/	9,675	2,430	12,105	3,575	1,070	16,750	147.8	227

1/ Conversion factors are given in the Grain and Feed Statistics, June 1962, table 81, page 72. 2/ Milk products data revised from 1940 to date. For revisions of commercial and noncommercial milk products used for feed, see Feed Situation, Feb. 1963, page 28. 3/ High-protein feed consuming livestock. Data from 1940 to date revised in March of 1963. For method of calculation, see Animal Units of Livestock Fed Annually, 1909 to 1961, USDA Stat. Bul. No. 324, February 1963. 4/ Preliminary estimates.

Table 11.- Production of specified byproduct feeds, United States, year beginning October, 1957-62

Year beginning October	Oilseed cake and meal						Fish meal and solubles 1/
	Soybean	Cottonseed	Linseed	Peanut	Copra	Total	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	
1957	8,284.3	1,924.0	435.3	45.4	119.4	10,808.4	317.0
1958	9,490.1	2,153.8	451.5	75.3	114.6	12,285.3	378.0
1959	9,152.4	2,507.8	360.7	60.3	130.8	12,212.0	354.1
1960	9,451.7	2,464.7	399.0	74.5	139.3	12,529.2	370.0
1961 2/	10,341.9	2,628.6	341.5	53.3	121.8	13,487.1	355.9
1962 3/	11,000.0	2,700.0	350.0	60.0	100.0	14,210.0	375.0

Year beginning October	Wheat millfeeds	Rice millfeeds	Gluten feed and meal 4/	Alfalfa meal	Distillers' dried grains	Brewers' dried grains	Dried and molasses beet pulp
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1957	4,702.0	242.1	1,030.1	1,294.6	279.4	225.9	624.0
1958	4,657.0	236.4	1,046.1	1,400.0	348.4	234.6	650.0
1959	4,822.0	267.4	1,141.6	1,432.4	351.7	236.2	724.0
1960	4,848.0	284.5	1,097.8	1,496.5	353.8	251.2	779.0
1961 2/	4,905.0	315.1	1,236.5	1,483.3	378.1	262.3	758.0
1962 3/	4,750.0	325.0	1,300.0	1,600.0	350.0	260.0	800.0

1/ Includes dry weight equivalent of solubles and other miscellaneous fish products not published monthly. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Preliminary estimates, based on indications in May 1963. 4/ Includes corn oil meal.

Table 12.- Oilseed cakes and meals: Supply and distribution, United States, October-March, 1961-62 and 1962-63

Oilseed meal	Supply				Distribution			
	Stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Feed	Other uses	Exports	Stocks
	October 1 1/					2/		April 1 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1961-62								
Soybean	78	5,402	0	5,480	4,805	12	566	97
Cottonseed	73	1,779	54	1,906	1,753	27	3	123
Linseed	22	190	2	214	195	---	12	7
Peanut	1	30	---	31	26	---	---	5
Copra	2	68	6	76	75	---	---	1
Total	176	7,469	62	7,707	6,854	39	581	233
1962-63 3/								
Soybean	94	5,828	0	5,922	5,004	12	774	132
Cottonseed	100	1,880	16	1,996	1,759	27	61	149
Linseed	7	206	1	214	169	---	34	11
Peanut	1	34	---	35	29	---	---	6
Copra	4/	56	1	57	57	---	---	5/
Total	202	8,004	18	8,224	7,018	39	869	298

1/ Stocks at processors plants. 2/ Estimated quantities of soybean meal used for industrial purposes and cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Not available. 5/ Less than 500 tons.

Table 13.- Oilseed cakes and meals: Supply and distribution, United States, year beginning October, 1960-62

Oilseed meal	Supply				Distribution			
	Stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Feed	Other uses	Exports	Stocks
	October 1 1/					2/		Sept. 30 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1960-61								
Soybean	83	9,452	0	9,535	8,837	30	590	78
Cottonseed	137	2,465	46	2,648	2,499	30	46	73
Linseed	29	399	2	430	377	---	31	22
Peanut	2	74	---	76	75	---	---	1
Copra	6	139	18	163	161	---	---	2
Total	257	12,529	66	12,852	11,949	60	667	176
1961-62								
Soybean	78	10,342	0	10,420	9,232	30	1,064	94
Cottonseed	73	2,629	76	2,778	2,622	30	26	100
Linseed	22	342	2	366	331	---	28	7
Peanut	1	53	---	54	53	---	---	1
Copra	2	122	16	140	140	---	---	3/
Total	176	13,488	94	13,758	12,378	60	1,118	202
1962-63 4/								
Soybean	94	11,000	0	11,094	9,675			
Cottonseed	100	2,700	30	2,830	2,625			
Linseed	7	350	1	358	300			
Peanut	1	60	---	61	60			
Copra	3/	100	5	105	105			
Total	202	14,210	36	14,448	12,765			

1/ Stocks at processors plants. 2/ Estimated quantities of soybean meal used for industrial purposes and cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers. 3/ Not available. 4/ Forecast (except for stocks)--based on indications in May, 1963.

The number of high-protein feed-consuming animal units has been revised from 1940 to date. The revised number of animal units fed in 1962-63 is estimated at 147.8 million, up 3 percent from 1961-62. The quantity of high-protein feed per unit would be slightly higher than in 1961-62, continuing the general upward trend since 1940.

Oilseed Meal Feeding
Continues at Record Pace

Based on current indications, it now appears that the total quantity of oilseed meal available for livestock and poultry feeding in 1962-63 will set a new record of around 12.8 million tons (table 13). This would be about 3 percent above the record level in 1961-62. During October-March, feeding of the 5 major oilseed meals totaled 7,018,000 tons, 2 percent above the 6,854,000 fed in the same period of 1961-62.

Soybean meal available for feeding in 1962-63 is expected to reach a new record-high of close to 9.7 million tons, around 450,000 tons more than was fed in 1961-62. In the first half of 1962-63, 5,004,000 tons were fed to livestock and poultry, an increase of 4 percent over the corresponding period last year (table 12). The tonnage of soybean meal fed during April-September is expected to continue somewhat above the quantity fed in those 6 months of last year. The quantity of cottonseed meal fed in 1962-63 is expected to total around 2,625,000 tons, or about the same as last year. Despite extreme cold weather, which reduced feed from winter grazing crops in the South, livestock producers fed 1,759,000 tons of cottonseed meal in the first 6 months of 1962-63, about the same amount as in that period of 1961-62, but prices averaged 13 percent higher. Linseed meal fed to livestock during October-March was 13 percent less than in 1961-62. While production for the 6 months was 8 percent larger than a year earlier, smaller carryover stocks and larger exports reduced the quantity available for feeding.

Production of oilmeals in the 1962-63 feeding year is expected to total 14.2 million tons, about 5 percent above the 1961-62 level. The greatest proportion of the prospective increase in oilmeal production will be borne by soybean meal, with an increase of a little over 6 percent from 1961-62. Production of cottonseed, linseed and peanut meals is expected to be a little above the 1961-62 level, while production of copra meals is expected to decline from the preceding year.

Exports of oilseed meal in the current feeding year are expected to reach a record-high of around 1.5 million tons, or nearly 400,000 more than in 1961-62. Exports of oilseed meal during October-March totaled 869,000 tons compared with 581,000 in that period of 1961-62. Oilmeal exports in the last half of the feeding year may decline somewhat from the heavy movement in the first 6 months, but they probably will at least equal, if not exceed, those in that period of 1962. Soybean meal exports for the year are now expected to be around 25 percent above the 1,064,000 tons exported in 1961-62. During October-March, exports of soybean meal totaled 774,000 tons, an increase of 208,000 over that

period last year. Soybean meal accounted for 89 percent of all oilseed meal exports. Combined exports of cottonseed meal and linseed meal in the current feeding year will more than double the 54,000 tons exported in the 1961-62 feeding year.

Other Byproduct Feeds Fed in 1962-63
Slightly Above Last Year's Level

Total tonnage of byproduct feeds other than oilseed meals to be fed in 1962-63 is expected to be a little higher than in 1961-62. The total quantity of animal protein feeds available for feeding in 1962-63 is expected to be about 4 percent above the 3,205,000 tons fed last year. Larger supplies of fish meal, meat meal, and tankage will more than offset estimated smaller supplies of milk products used in feed.

Feeding of the grain high-protein feeds during 1962-63 is expected to total slightly above the 1,884,000 tons fed in 1961-62. Supplies of gluten feed and meal probably will be a little larger than in 1961-62, and brewers' dried grains about the same. But distillers' dried grains are expected to be about 5 to 10 percent below the 380,000 tons fed in 1961-62.

Supplies of other byproduct feeds in the current feeding year may be about the same as in 1961-62. During October-March, wheat millfeed production totaled 2,445,000 tons, about 100,000 less than in that period of 1961-62. Alfalfa meal production in the first 6 months of 1962-63 totaled 338,000 tons, about 100,000 more than in that period last year. Output of fats and oils used in feeds during the current feeding year has been comparatively stable and is expected to be about the same as last year's 230,000 tons.

High-Protein Feed Prices Higher
than Last Year's Level

The wholesale price index of the 11 high-protein feeds averaged 16 percent higher during October-April 1962-63 than in the same period last year. The grain proteins showed the greatest increase with 19 percent, oilseed meals were up 16 percent, and animal protein feeds, 9 percent. Prices of high-protein feeds rose about 4 percent from October to February, then declined 8 percent from February to April. In the same period of 1961-62, high-protein feed prices were advancing, and the April average this year was only 6 percent above a year earlier.

Prices of soybean meal at Decatur during October-April this year averaged \$70.60 per ton, \$11.20 higher than in the same period of 1961-62 and the highest for the period since 1954-55. The price at Decatur declined nearly \$5.00 per ton from February to April, and in April averaged \$68.30 per ton. This was the lowest monthly average so far during the current feeding year, but was still \$5.80 per ton higher than in April 1962. Lower cattle and hog prices apparently reduced the demand for soybean meal this spring. In the last half of the 1962-63 feeding year, continued larger production and the decline in demand since last winter may hold prices near the April-September 1962 average of \$68.25 per ton.

Table 14.- Prices of specified byproduct feeds, October-May, 1961-62 and 1962-63 1/

Period	Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur		Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis		Meat meal, 50 percent protein, Chicago		Fish meal, 60 percent protein Buffalo 2/		Wheat middlings, Minneapolis		Gluten feed, 21 percent protein, Chicago	
	Dol. per ton	1961-1962 : 1962-1963	Dol. per ton	1961-1962 : 1962-1963	Dol. per ton	1961-1962 : 1962-1963	Dol. per ton	1961-1962 : 1962-1963	Dol. per ton	1961-1962 : 1962-1963	Dol. per ton	1961-1962 : 1962-1963
October	55.80	69.00	53.50	61.50	78.25	97.80	119.00	122.20	31.50	38.90	35.00	43.40
November	59.30	70.60	59.90	68.20	77.80	96.40	119.00	124.00	37.80	42.90	37.00	48.00
December	60.20	70.50	62.90	68.80	80.90	91.90	121.20	124.00	40.60	45.70	40.50	49.70
January	59.90	71.90	63.80	68.60	88.00	100.10	124.40	126.60	41.00	45.30	42.60	50.60
February	57.60	73.10	59.00	68.80	82.80	99.70	126.00	132.00	33.30	40.20	38.50	48.00
March	60.60	70.80	58.00	66.10	85.30	86.90	126.70	127.00	34.60	36.60	35.00	43.20
April	62.50	68.30	56.60	61.50	87.60	82.50	131.50	127.00	32.10	32.60	35.00	38.20
February 5	58.50	73.00	60.50	69.50	87.50	105.00	126.00	132.00	36.00	39.00	43.00	49.00
12	57.75	73.00	59.50	69.50	83.75	100.00	126.00	132.00	35.00	39.00	39.00	49.00
19	56.50	73.50	61.00	68.50	81.25	98.75	126.00	132.00	31.50	41.00	37.00	47.00
26	57.50	73.00	55.00	67.50	78.75	95.00	126.00	132.00	30.50	42.00	35.00	47.00
March 5	59.00	73.00	58.50	68.00	83.75	91.25	126.00	127.00	33.50	39.50	35.00	46.00
12	59.50	72.50	58.00	66.50	84.00	87.50	126.00	127.00	34.00	38.50	35.00	45.00
19	62.00	69.50	58.00	65.00	85.00	85.00	126.00	127.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	43.00
26	62.00	68.00	57.50	65.00	88.35	83.75	129.00	127.00	36.00	33.50	35.00	39.00
April 2	62.00	68.00	57.00	64.50	90.40	82.50	129.00	127.00	35.00	37.00	35.00	39.00
9	61.50	67.00	57.00	62.00	90.00	82.50	129.00	127.00	33.00	33.00	35.00	39.00
16	62.50	68.00	57.00	61.00	86.25	82.50	134.00	127.00	31.00	33.50	35.00	39.00
23	64.00	69.00	55.50	59.00	83.75	82.50	134.00	127.00	29.50	29.00	35.00	37.00
30	63.00	69.50	56.00	61.00	83.75	82.50	134.00	127.00	29.00	30.50	35.00	37.00
May 7	63.50	68.50	55.50	63.00	83.75	83.75	134.00	127.00	29.50	31.00	35.00	37.00
14	65.00	69.00	56.50	65.00	85.00	85.00	134.00	127.00	31.50	32.00	35.00	37.00
21	64.00	67.00	55.00	65.00	85.00	85.00	134.00	127.00	30.50	33.50	35.00	37.00

1/ Wholesale prices, bulk. Weekly prices are for Tuesday of each week. 2/ F.o.b. seaboard.

Cottonseed meal prices at Memphis during October-April of the current feeding year averaged \$66.20 per ton, \$7.10 per ton higher than a year earlier. In April, the price of cottonseed meal averaged \$61.50 per ton, a drop of \$7.30 since February but \$4.90 higher than a year earlier.

Prices of both meat meal and tankage have declined about 16 percent since last February. In April, meat meal prices at Chicago averaged \$82.50 per ton, about \$5.00 below a year earlier. Fish meal prices at Buffalo (f.o.b. seaboard) during October-April averaged \$126.10 per ton, \$2.10 higher than in that period last year, but in April were about \$4.50 per ton lower than a year earlier.

Grain protein feed prices also have been higher this year, but have declined sharply in recent weeks. Gluten feed prices at Chicago, during the first 7 months of 1962-63 averaged \$45.90 per ton compared with \$37.70 for that period last year. In January, the price of gluten feed reached \$50.60 per ton, the highest since the early 1950's. In April, the price dropped to \$38.20, only a little above a year earlier. Prices of wheat middlings at Minneapolis during October-April averaged \$40.30 per ton, \$4.50 higher than in that period last year, but April prices averaged \$32.00 per ton, only slightly higher than in April 1962.

GOVERNMENT PRICE SUPPORT OPERATIONS

Price Support Activity for 1962-Feed Grain Crops

Farmers are again placing large quantities of feed grains under price support, but the total for the 1962 crops is expected to be a little below last year's record-high of over 25 million tons. Farmers have through May to place their corn under price support, while the price support period for oats, barley, and sorghum grain ended January 31. Farmers placed about 219 million bushels of 1962 sorghum grain under price support, about 23 million more than in 1961-62. The 32 million bushels of oats placed under support was about 11 million more than a year earlier and the most since 1958-59. On the other hand, farmers reduced the quantity of barley placed under price support by about 4 million bushels, down to 40 million, the smallest quantity in 10 years. Through April 30, farmers had placed 532 million bushels of corn under price support, 16 million less than a year earlier. The quantity of corn going under price support during May is expected to bring the total of the 4 feed grains placed under price support to a little below last year's record of 25.3 million tons.

The total quantity of feed grains under loan and owned by CCC is expected to be reduced substantially again during 1962-63. This is expected in view of the heavy sales of feed grains again this year by CCC, which will exceed the net acquisitions under the loan program. In 1961-62, stocks of feed grains under loan and owned by CCC were reduced from close to 75 million tons at the beginning of the marketing year to about 62 million at the close of the marketing year. During the 1962-63 marketing year, Government stocks are expected to be reduced around 10 to 12 million tons as CCC sales will again substantially exceed the quantity of feed grains acquired under the price support program.

Table 15.- Feed grains: Price support operations, United States, 1955-63

Year	National average support price ^{1/}	Season average price received by farmers	Difference	Production	Quantity placed under price support			Percentage of production
					Loans ^{2/}	Purchase agreements	Total	
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
Corn								
1955	1.58	1.35	-.23	2,872,959	356,138	65,074	421,212	14.7
1956	1.50	1.29	-.21	3,075,336	401,342	75,988	477,330	15.5
1957	1.40	1.11	-.29	3,045,355	319,695	49,323	369,018	12.1
1958	1.36	1.12	-.24	3,356,205	343,253	37,567	380,820	11.3
1959	1.12	1.04	-.08	3,824,598	481,620	47,847	529,467	13.8
1960	1.06	.997	-.06	3,908,070	562,828	74,963	637,791	16.3
1961	1.20	1.08	-.12	3,625,530	581,294	77,282	658,576	18.2
1962 ^{3/}	1.20	1.11	-.09	3,643,615				
1963 ^{4/}	1.25							
Oats								
1955	.61	.600	-.009	1,495,978	56,211	12,895	69,106	4.6
1956	.65	.686	.036	1,151,398	34,001	2,121	36,122	3.1
1957	.61	.605	-.005	1,289,880	47,364	14,387	61,751	4.8
1958	.61	.578	-.032	1,401,410	69,424	15,174	84,598	6.0
1959	.50	.646	.146	1,052,059	7,931	384	8,315	.8
1960	.50	.598	.098	1,155,312	18,286	1,384	19,670	1.7
1961	.62	.640	.020	1,011,398	19,310	1,301	20,611	2.0
1962 ^{3/}	.62	.622	.002	1,031,743	29,522	2,473	31,995	3.1
1963 ^{4/}	.65							
Barley								
1955	.94	.920	-.020	403,065	78,533	17,502	96,035	23.8
1956	1.02	.990	-.030	376,661	63,450	13,621	77,071	20.5
1957	.95	.887	-.063	442,761	119,333	22,828	142,161	32.1
1958	.93	.900	-.030	477,368	86,908	20,397	107,305	22.5
1959	.77	.860	.090	422,383	33,908	6,907	40,815	9.7
1960	.77	.838	.068	431,309	43,086	6,636	49,722	11.5
1961	.93	.981	.051	395,669	42,917	1,302	44,219	11.2
1962 ^{3/}	.93	.925	-.005	429,495	33,130	6,709	39,839	9.3
1963 ^{4/}	.96							
Sorghum grain								
	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
1955	1.78	1.74	-.04	242,638	103,092	3,175	106,267	43.8
1956	1.97	2.05	.08	204,881	38,941	858	39,799	19.4
1957	1.86	1.74	-.12	567,506	277,267	16,140	293,407	51.7
1958	1.83	1.78	-.05	581,012	263,687	12,088	275,775	47.5
1959	1.52	1.53	.01	555,211	106,193	8,876	115,069	20.7
1960	1.52	1.49	-.03	619,867	195,244	7,640	202,884	32.7
1961	1.93	1.80	-.13	479,751	188,782	7,545	196,327	40.9
1962 ^{3/}	1.93	1.82	-.11	509,137	213,111	6,274	219,385	43.1
1963 ^{4/}	2.00							

^{1/} National average support prices to producers in the commercial area who planted within their acreage allotments in years when acreage allotments were in effect and who participated in the Feed Grain Program in 1961-63. Supports were available to noncompliers in the commercial area at \$1.25 per bushel for 1956 corn, \$1.10 for 1957 corn and \$1.06 for 1958 corn. ^{2/} Excludes purchase agreement grain converted to loans in the following year. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} The 1963 price supports are comprised of price support loans and payments as follows: corn loan \$1.07 per bushel, payment 18 cents per bushel; barley loan 82 cents per-bushel, payment 14 cents; sorghum grain loan \$1.71 per cwt., payment 29 cents per cwt.; oat loan 65 cents per bushel, no price support payment.

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 16.- Disposition of feed grains placed under price support, 1959-61 crops

Crop of	Placed under price support 1/		Redeemed by farmers 2/		Delivered to CCC		Resealed to CCC 3/		Placed under price support 1/		Redeemed by farmers 2/		Delivered to CCC		Resealed to CCC 3/		Total deliveries	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Corn																		
1959																		
Loans	481.6	68.3	296.9	116.4	---	---	---	---	106.2	10.4	87.5	8.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Purchase agreements	47.9	17.8	26.1	4.0	---	---	---	---	8.9	5.3	2.9	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	529.5	86.1	323.0	120.4	4/451.0	---	---	---	115.1	15.7	90.4	9.0	96.2	---	---	---	---	---
1960 5/																		
Loans	562.8	79.6	292.5	190.7	---	---	---	---	195.3	18.6	164.7	12.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Purchase agreements	75.0	34.3	31.6	9.1	---	---	---	---	7.6	4.5	2.5	.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	637.8	113.9	324.1	199.8	4/500.0	---	---	---	202.9	23.1	167.2	12.6	4/175.0	---	---	---	---	---
1961 5/																		
Loans	581.3	14.9	418.7	147.7	---	---	---	---	188.8	.4	181.1	7.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Purchase agreements	77.3	12.5	59.6	5.2	---	---	---	---	7.5	1.6	5.2	.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	658.6	27.4	478.3	152.9	4/610.0	---	---	---	196.3	2.0	186.3	8.0	4/194.0	---	---	---	---	---
Oats																		
1959																		
Loans	7.9	7.8	.1	---	---	---	---	---	33.9	21.6	4.1	8.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Purchase agreements	.4	.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.9	4.9	.8	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	8.3	8.2	.1	---	.1	---	---	---	40.8	26.5	4.9	9.4	4/7.5	---	---	---	---	---
1960 5/																		
Loans	18.3	10.4	.1	7.8	---	---	---	---	43.1	22.4	9.3	11.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Purchase agreements	1.4	1.0	---	.4	---	---	---	---	6.6	4.4	1.1	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	19.7	11.4	.1	8.2	4/.2	---	---	---	49.7	26.8	10.4	12.5	4/15.0	---	---	---	---	---
1961 5/																		
Loans	19.3	9.9	3.1	6.3	---	---	---	---	42.9	29.3	9.2	4.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Purchase agreements	1.3	.7	.1	.5	---	---	---	---	1.3	.7	.3	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	20.6	10.6	3.2	6.8	4/6.0	---	---	---	44.2	30.0	9.5	4.7	4/13.0	---	---	---	---	---

1/ The quantities under loan exclude grain from the purchase agreement program placed under loan the following year.

2/ Residual. Grain on which loans are repaid or purchase agreement grain not delivered.

3/ Includes deliveries shown as "delivered to CCC" from original program, deliveries from resale program and over-deliveries as determined by weight of farm-stored grain when delivered to CCC.

4/ Partly estimated. Includes an allowance for deliveries of grain from the resale program.

5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Disposition of Feed Grains
Placed Under Price Support

Preliminary figures on the disposition of 1961-crop feed grains placed under price support indicate that farmers will eventually deliver a high percentage of the corn and sorghum grain placed under the program, but deliveries of oats and barley will be relatively small. Farmers have delivered about 478 million bushels of 1961 corn to CCC and 153 million are still resealed on farms. It now appears probable that practically all this reseat corn will be delivered to CCC. Including over-deliveries, a total of about 640 million bushels of 1961 corn is expected to be delivered to CCC. This would be the largest on record and about 140 million bushels more than estimated deliveries from the 1960 crop. Farmers have repaid loans on only about 27 million bushels of 1961 corn, including corn under purchase agreement that was not delivered.

Sorghum producers are expected to deliver nearly all of the sorghum grain placed under price support from the 1961 crop. Through March, a total of about 186 million bushels of 1961 sorghum grain had been delivered to CCC, and 8 million bushels had been resealed by farmers. Farmers had repaid their loans on only 2 million bushels of the 196 million bushels placed under price support. Based on these indications, it appears that around 194 million bushels of 1961 sorghum grain will be delivered to the Government.

The quantities of oats and barley delivered to CCC from the 1961 crops will be relatively small. Through March, farmers had delivered only about 3 million bushels of oats and a little less than 10 million of barley. Farmers have already repaid loans on nearly 11 million bushels of the 21 million of oats placed under price support. About 7 million bushels of oats remain in the reseat program, some of which probably will be redeemed through repayment of loans. The relatively short supply and high prices of barley in 1961-62 resulted in farmers redeeming about 30 million bushels of the 44 million of barley placed under price support. Farmers still hold nearly 5 million bushels of 1961 barley under the reseat program. Deliveries to CCC of barley from the 1961 crop are now expected to total around 13 million bushels.

Sales of Feed Grains by CCC
Below 1961-62 Record Level

From October through May 10, 1962-63, CCC sold a total of nearly 23 million tons of feed grains for domestic use and export. This was about 5 million tons below the record sales in that period last year but substantially above sales in other recent years. Based on the weekly operating reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, CCC sold 625 million bushels of corn during this period, 180 million of sorghum grain, 9 million of barley, and 5 million of oats for domestic use and export. These total sales included 611 million bushels of corn and sorghum grain sold under the 1962 Feed Grain Program from the certificate pool.

Table 17.- Corn and sorghum grain: CCC sales against Feed Grain Program certificate pool, by weeks, October-May 1961-62 and 1962-63

Week ending	Corn				Sorghum grain				Cumulative sales value 2/	
	Weekly sales		Cumulative 1/		Weekly sales		Cumulative 1/			
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	dol.	dol.
Oct. 5	1,912	0	1,962	0	4,070	3,402	32,931	47,182	38,494	51,217
12	62	3,575	2,285	3,575	4,141	3,445	37,072	50,627	42,791	54,880
19	112	19,154	2,397	22,305	3,189	2,546	40,245	53,173	46,058	76,535
26	545	15,725	2,942	41,881	5,713	17,093	45,961	70,562	52,564	115,515
Nov. 2	8,702	5,939	13,398	47,820	2,597	3,277	48,687	74,714	65,643	125,533
9	10,641	6,657	24,058	54,475	3,796	22,482	52,566	76,885	80,138	134,201
16	24,543	11,192	50,696	65,676	8,714	4,721	61,268	81,606	116,581	151,894
23	27,293	6,651	77,879	72,327	5,120	4,555	66,388	86,153	150,162	163,529
30	27,181	11,813	104,660	84,140	5,333	6,869	71,476	93,021	183,171	183,208
Dec. 7	54,261	9,893	160,309	94,033	2,292	5,542	74,003	98,494	240,567	198,679
14	47,635	10,944	208,082	104,964	3,906	10,217	77,543	108,711	291,393	219,887
21	32,861	11,675	240,951	116,639	3,892	4,893	81,570	113,604	327,407	236,857
28	29,666	8,758	270,740	125,139	4,210	6,378	85,780	119,982	360,588	252,562
Jan. 4	20,337	14,572	291,120	139,724	5,204	9,188	90,822	129,172	385,590	277,577
11	40,365	18,523	331,487	158,238	6,486	8,384	97,483	137,560	432,001	306,568
18	34,664	24,178	366,191	182,415	2,529	8,781	100,012	146,333	468,626	342,199
25	25,386	22,022	391,611	204,434	2,905	1,714	102,917	148,048	496,291	368,574
Feb. 1	17,096	32,235	408,761	236,670	2,872	2,233	105,789	150,280	516,478	406,095
8	15,959	28,519	424,720	265,188	4,040	3,256	109,828	153,537	536,232	440,368
15	11,279	24,934	436,239	290,121	2,167	6,353	111,996	159,890	549,600	473,001
22	9,990	14,222	446,228	304,344	2,539	2,374	114,534	162,030	561,579	490,652
Mar. 1	15,753	19,784	460,925	324,128	5,671	6,745	120,204	168,776	581,041	519,196
8	15,542	17,668	476,561	341,996	3,721	1,798	123,925	170,574	600,335	540,721
15	13,920	19,273	490,615	357,324	2,134	2,666	126,011	173,240	616,629	560,099
22	20,210	14,113	510,598	371,437	1,965	1,358	127,975	174,597	639,040	577,429
29	18,019	20,799	528,675	392,236	1,572	1,080	129,547	175,677	659,527	600,909
Apr. 5	16,268	17,077	544,947	409,313	3,322	1,285	132,869	176,962	681,735	620,972
12	21,641	17,288	566,623	426,390	1,826	2,902	134,695	179,864	704,824	642,623
19	20,147	17,728	586,778	3/427,460	1,402	1,559	135,724	181,423	726,632	3/644,280
26	20,542	12,873	607,320	440,370	1,707	1,987	137,448	183,410	749,299	660,117
May 3	12,097	13,393	3/584,505	453,764	3,990	2,817	141,324	186,227	3/746,430	677,388
10	6,970	10,762	591,568	464,545	2,766	3,889	144,088	190,117	757,177	693,206

1/ Accumulative sales beginning July for sorghum grain and October for corn. In some weeks adjustments were made so the reported weekly sales do not necessarily add to the cumulative sales. 2/ Includes value of barley and oat sales. 3/ Adjustments were made in cumulative sales figures in these weeks to bring the operating figures based on commitments in line with the fiscal sales figures.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Grain Division.

Table 18.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, January-April 1963 with comparisons

Item	April				1963			
	Average	1960	1961	1962	January	February	March	April
	1957-61							
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Corn, 13 markets 1/	39,891	25,150	40,954	45,611	28,112	38,673	46,313	64,479
Oats, 13 markets 1/	4,945	3,421	3,678	3,285	6,975	3,739	5,606	3,923
Barley, 4 markets 2/	9,982	10,963	11,472	7,247	12,306	13,640	11,830	9,070

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Toledo. 2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

Sales of corn to domestic buyers, based on weekly operating reports, totaled 579 million bushels during October 1 through May 10. This was substantially below the 742 million bushels sold in the same period last year but much more than in the same period of any other year since World War II. The 465 million bushels sold domestically against 1962 Feed Grain Program certificates was materially less than the 592 million bushels sold under the program in the same period of 1961-62. The 114 million bushels sold domestically outside the Feed Grain Program also was below the 148 million bushels sold a year earlier. Export sales of corn from October 1 through May 10 totaled about 47 million bushels, 30 million less than in the same period of last year.

CCC sales of sorghum grain so far during 1962-63 have been somewhat above those in the same period of 1961-62. From October 1 through May 10, 180 million bushels of sorghum grain were sold by CCC, about 34 million more than in the same period of last year. These sales included 146 million bushels sold during October through May 10 against the certificate pool, 4 million sold domestically outside the Feed Grain Program, and about 30 million sold for export. Sales of oats and barley have been comparatively small this year, with barley sales totaling only about 9 million bushels and sales of oats totaling about 5 million, nearly all of which was sold outside the certificate pool.

The total value of feed grains sold against the certificate pool through May 10 amounted to about \$693 million. It is estimated that the total value of the certificates remaining to be liquidated totaled about \$113 million on May 10. This was substantially more than on that date of 1962, when only about \$25 million of certificates remained in the program.

PARTICIPATION IN THE 1963 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

Farmers have signed up to divert 25.7 million acres of 1963-crop corn, sorghums, and barley to soil-conserving uses under the 1963 Feed Grain Program. This year the signup period for the program was from February 1 through March 22. Preliminary results show that about 1,248,000 farms signed up to participate in the program. These farms have a total base acreage of 76.5 million acres, 2.6 million more than on signed farms in 1962. The total acreage signed for diversion, however, is about 7.0 million acres less than was signed up in 1962 and about 3 million less than was actually diverted last year. The smaller total acreage signed is due to the reduction in the acreage diverted per farm. The total acreage signed up to be diverted was only about 34 percent of the total base acreage on participating farms this year compared with about 44 percent in 1962.

The acreage actually diverted this year may be much nearer to the acreage signed for diversion than in 1962. Under the 1962 program, farmers were required merely to indicate the number of acres they intended to divert. They could divert less than signed for if they diverted at least 20 percent of their base. Under the 1963 program, however, farmers who participate must divert all the acreage signed up to be eligible for price supports and acreage diversion payments. This is expected to result in the diversion of a much higher percentage of the total national acreage signed for diversion than in 1962. Of the

32.7 million acres signed for diversion in 1962, 28.6 million actually were diverted. Any reduction in the actual acreage diverted in 1963 from the 25.7 million signed up under the program will be due entirely to farmers dropping out of the program.

Corn producers signed up to divert 17.7 million acres to soil-conserving uses, 5.2 million less than was signed up under the 1962 program and about 3 million less than was actually diverted last year. Corn producers signing up for the program had a base acreage of 51.0 million acres, about 500,000 more than on farms signed to participate last year. The acreage signed up for diversion is about 35 percent of this base acreage. This was substantially less than in 1962, when farmers signed up to divert nearly 45 percent of their base acreage.

The acreage of corn signed for diversion this year is 23 percent less than in 1962. The reduction in the signup was greater in the Midwest than in other areas of the country. In the East North Central Region, farmers signed up to divert 4.6 million acres of corn, about 25 percent less than was signed up in 1962. The 8.0 million acres of corn signed for diversion in the West North Central Region was about 28 percent less than signed up in 1962. In the South Atlantic and South Central Regions, the acreage signed up was only 9 percent less than last year. In the North Atlantic Region, the acreage signed for diversion was 7 percent less than in 1962 and in the Western States, 11 percent less.

Sorghum grain producers have signed up to divert 4.9 million acres to soil-conserving uses, 27 percent less than in 1962 when farmers signed up to divert about 6.7 million acres. Sorghum producers signed up to divert about 31 percent of their base acreage, much less than the 43 percent in 1962. Texas farmers signed up to divert about 2.1 million acres of sorghums to soil-conserving uses, 28 percent less than in 1962. Kansas and Nebraska farmers signed up to divert a 34-percent less acreage than in 1962, and Colorado producers 21 percent less. The acreage signed for diversion was down only 12 percent in Oklahoma, 10 percent in Missouri, and 7 percent in New Mexico.

Barley producers signed up to divert about 3.1 million acres of fall- and spring-seeded barley to soil-conserving uses, about the same as signed for diversion in 1962. This was about 32 percent of the total base acreage of barley on the farms of 1963 participants. The acreage actually diverted this year probably will be a little larger than in 1962, because participants are required to divert the entire acreage signed up to be eligible for price supports and acreage diversion payments. About 2.7 million acres of the total acreage signed up was diverted in 1962.

Total payments farmers will receive for acreage diversion are estimated, on the basis of the signup, at about \$472 million. This would be substantially less than in 1962, when farmers received about \$842 million. This reduction is due largely to the lower rate of payment for the first 20 percent of their acreage diverted than under the 1962 program. In 1962, farmers were paid on the basis of 50 percent of their normal production, valued at the county support

rate, on the first 20 percent diverted, and 60 percent for diversion of 20 to 40 percent of their base acreage. This year, the payments will be based on 20 percent of the normal production for the first 20 percent diverted and 50 percent for all acreage above the first 20 percent.

In addition to the acreage diversion payments, farmers will receive price support payments on their 1963 production of feed grains on the total acreage grown, based on normal yields (1959 and 1960 average). While the total payments earned will depend upon the total acreage and normal production on the farms of participants, it is estimated, on the basis of the signup, that the price support payments will total around \$430 million.

PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FORMULA FEEDS BY STATES

Production of formula feeds for livestock and poultry was reported at 50.4 million tons for calendar 1961, based on results of a survey recently published by the Bureau of the Census. ^{1/} This total includes 43.5 million tons of complete feeds and 6.9 million of feed supplements and concentrates. The survey was expanded to include production of mixed feeds by custom milling and the production by small local mills, as well as the output of large commercial feed manufacturers. For the first time, the census reported total production of formula feeds by States. Formula feed production by feed-lot operators also was partly covered by the survey. But because of the large number producing mixed feed, it was impossible to get a complete coverage of these producers. Feed-lot operators included in the survey reported a total output of 2.9 million tons for their own feeding operations. This is not included in the 50.4 million ton total quoted above.

The total production of complete formula feeds included 34.6 million tons produced for commercial sale, 80 percent of the total output of 43.5 million. The total value of feed sold was reported at \$2,546 million at an average price of \$73.60 per ton.

Of the total production of complete formula feeds, 19.8 million tons were produced by large manufacturing establishments and 23.7 million by all other processors. The large manufacturing plants were those reporting an output of more than \$800,000 of complete feeds, supplements, and concentrates in the 1958 census. Based on the reports received, the total number of all establishments producing formula feed was estimated at around 7,000 to 9,000 in 1961. This would not include a number of custom millers not required to register under State laws.

The total output of the large manufacturing establishments is shown in table 20, broken down between complete feeds and supplements and concentrates for livestock and poultry. Total production of poultry feeds continues to make

^{1/} Poultry and Livestock Feed Production, 1961, Current Industries Reports, M20E(61)-1, May 13, 1963, Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.

Table 19.- Production and sale of livestock and poultry formula feeds, by kinds and by States, 1961

State	: Production for commercial sale:				: Production by large establishments				
	Total				Complete feeds			Supplements and concentrates	
	production	Quantity	Value	Average price	Total	Poultry	Live-stock	Poultry	Live-stock
	1/				2/				
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 dol.	Dol. per ton	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	128	3/	3/	3/	116	3/	---	3/	---
New Hampshire	135	130	10,034	77.20	75	3/	3/	---	---
Vermont	757	749	55,309	73.80	684	388	282	3/	3/
Massachusetts	209	209	15,315	73.30	144	112	31	3/	3/
Rhode Island	29	1/	1/	70.60	2	3/	3/	---	---
Connecticut	216	216	16,866	78.10	85	3/	3/	---	---
New York	2,764	2,549	182,052	71.40	1,817	669	1,032	23	94
New Jersey	629	612	43,912	71.80	380	290	83	3/	3/
Pennsylvania	1,543	997	80,758	81.00	611	295	126	3/	3/
North Atlantic	6,410	5,611	416,035	74.10	3,914	1,978	1,602	129	205
Ohio	2,080	1,709	132,575	77.60	1,166	485	372	111	199
Indiana	1,437	804	63,862	79.40	872	172	149	213	338
Illinois	2,024	937	73,119	78.00	1,677	189	314	221	954
Michigan	811	175	12,343	70.50	29	3/	6	3/	3/
Wisconsin	1,053	645	49,401	76.60	436	3/	77	3/	3/
East North Central	7,406	4,270	331,300	77.60	4,181	1,027	919	597	1,638
Minnesota	1,280	741	55,582	75.00	747	177	173	145	252
Iowa	2,596	1,882	160,349	85.20	1,697	230	505	223	739
Missouri	1,731	1,635	108,144	66.10	1,683	503	709	126	344
North Dakota	118	94	6,936	73.80	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	298	244	18,755	76.90	94	22	20	1/	1/
Nebraska	663	635	48,122	75.80	889	121	311	106	350
Kansas	813	589	41,552	70.50	304	90	95	1/	1/
West North Central	7,497	5,820	439,440	75.50	5,415	1,144	1,814	659	1,797
Delaware	573	546	44,373	81.30	557	507	22	3/	3/
Maryland	442	377	32,130	85.20	285	234	29	3/	3/
Virginia	970	892	71,960	80.70	500	309	77	80	34
West Virginia	80	75	5,872	78.30	32	3/	3/	3/	3/
North Carolina	1,284	1,137	89,516	78.70	1,008	739	123	92	54
South Carolina	267	198	14,506	73.30	118	3/	3/	3/	3/
Georgia	1,550	1,395	106,065	76.00	1,305	1,048	91	119	47
Florida	708	696	40,372	58.00	273	107	138	12	16
South Atlantic	5,875	5,317	404,794	76.10	4,077	3,032	521	327	196
Kentucky	704	537	37,107	69.10	365	226	82	1/	3/
Tennessee	1,810	1,430	112,359	78.60	1,263	548	239	340	136
Alabama	862	827	60,554	73.20	807	538	165	84	19
Mississippi	902	751	48,734	64.90	291	147	72	1/	3/
Arkansas	814	805	56,928	70.70	539	447	59	33	1
Louisiana	299	275	19,301	70.20	243	151	82	1/	3/
Oklahoma	884	703	49,064	69.80	345	118	192	1/	3/
Texas	4,015	2,744	183,595	66.90	1,469	589	617	118	146
South Central	10,291	8,073	567,642	70.30	5,322	2,764	1,508	685	364
Montana	136	104	7,194	69.20	40	3/	3/	3/	3/
Idaho	138	108	7,692	71.20	52	15	17	3/	3/
Wyoming	32	16	1,110	69.40	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado	288	256	16,724	65.30	150	44	45	3/	3/
New Mexico	102	95	6,169	64.90	4	---	3/	---	---
Arizona	224	223	14,714	66.00	80	3/	3/	3/	9
Utah	432	240	18,819	78.40	101	3/	3/	3/	3/
Nevada	5	5	366	73.20	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	846	792	50,672	64.00	517	284	181	3/	3/
Oregon	701	629	43,304	68.80	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
California	2,962	2,932	210,634	71.80	1,948	1,295	561	63	28
Western	5,980	5,509	386,917	70.20	3,192	1,939	990	124	138
United States	43,464	34,601	2,546,128	73.60	26,101	11,884	7,354	2,522	4,340

1/ Production of complete formula feeds in commercial and local mills and by custom milling, but excludes production for feeding at same location. 2/ Production of complete feeds, supplements and concentrates by large establishments. 3/ Data not reported to avoid disclosing figures of individual companies.

Table 20.- Production of commercially prepared formula feeds, by kinds, United States, 1961 ^{1/}

Type of feed	Complete feeds			Supplements and concentrates			All feeds		
	Quantity	Percentage by kind	Quantity	Percentage by kind	Quantity	Percentage by kind	Quantity	Percentage by kind	
	1,000 tons	Pct.	1,000 tons	Pct.	1,000 tons	Pct.	1,000 tons	Pct.	
<u>Poultry feeds</u>									
Layer and breeder	4,239	22.0	1,261	18.4	5,500	21.1			
Starter and grower	1,412	7.3	158	2.3	1,570	6.0			
Broiler feed	4,383	22.8	705	10.3	5,088	19.5			
Turkey feed	1,494	7.8	329	4.8	1,823	7.0			
Other poultry feeds	357	1.9	69	1.0	426	1.6			
Total	11,884	61.8	2,522	36.8	14,407	55.2			
<u>Livestock feeds</u>									
Dairy cattle	4,301	22.3	895	13.0	5,196	19.9			
Beef cattle and sheep	1,130	5.9	1,289	18.8	2,419	9.3			
Pig and hog	1,352	7.0	2,075	30.2	3,427	13.1			
Other livestock feeds	570	3.0	81	1.2	651	2.5			
Total	7,354	38.2	4,340	63.2	11,693	44.8			
Total poultry and livestock feeds	19,238	100.0	6,862	100.0	26,101	100.0			

^{1/} Production by large manufacturing establishments, reporting a total output of more than \$800,000 in the 1958 Census. Detailed figures may not add to the total because of independent rounding.

Compiled from: Poultry and Livestock Feed Production, M20E(61)-1, Bureau of the Census, May 13, 1963.

up a large share of the formula feed business. In 1961, about 55 percent of the total output of large feed manufacturers was poultry feed. While total mixed feed production has been increasing for a number of years, the greatest increases in the postwar period were in the output of broiler, hog and pig, and cattle feeds. In 1961, the production of broiler feeds made up 19.5 percent of the total output of all formula feeds, nearly equal to the production of feed for laying hens or for dairy cattle. Broiler feed production has increased threefold since 1947, when it made up only about 8 percent of the total output of formula feeds.

The production of feed supplements and concentrates also has increased sharply in recent years, especially for feeding hogs and beef cattle. The 6,862,000 tons of feed supplements and concentrates produced in 1961 were about 26 percent of the total formula feed produced by large feed manufacturers. About 30 percent of these were pig and hog feeds, 19 percent beef cattle and sheep, 37 percent poultry, 13 percent dairy, and 1 percent other livestock feeds.

The bulk of the feeds fed to dairy cattle and poultry are complete feeds. Of the total tonnage of poultry feed produced by large feed manufacturers in 1961, about 82 percent was complete feeds and only about 18 percent supplements and concentrates. Of the total dairy feed produced, about 83 percent was complete feeds.

The survey revealed a total of 8,868,000 tons of formula feed were processed by custom milling. This included 507,000 tons produced by large establishments and 8,361,000 produced by other establishments. Data were not compiled on the amount of ingredients furnished by the mixer. In custom milling for livestock or poultry producers, a substantial part of the protein supplements and concentrates usually is furnished by the feed processor for mixing with the farmers' grain. It also was indicated in the report that a substantial part of the output was produced for sale, although mixed to the customer's formula.

:
: The Feed Situation is published in February, :
: April, May, August, and November. The next issue :
: is scheduled for release on August 19, 1963. :
:

Table 21.- Feed grains: Domestic disappearance and exports, by quarters, United States, average 1956-60, annual 1956-62

Year beginning October	October-December		January-March		April-June		July-September		October-September	
	Domestic disappearance	Exports ^{1/}	Domestic disappearance	Exports ^{1/}	Domestic disappearance	Exports ^{1/}	Domestic disappearance	Exports ^{1/}	Domestic disappearance	Exports ^{1/}
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Corn										
Average 1956-60	872	63	860	54	695	56	620	55	3,047	228
1956	785	48	773	47	581	42	499	47	2,638	184
1957	809	62	757	48	656	43	575	47	2,797	200
1958	898	60	862	50	707	62	605	58	3,072	230
1959	939	66	958	51	755	58	681	55	3,333	230
1960	931	77	951	72	775	74	739	69	3,396	292
1961 ^{2/}	1,045	95	987	123	789	123	740	94	3,561	435
1962 ^{2/}	953	107	1,099	85						
Oats										
Av. 1956-60	241	8	314	6	267	7	375	10	1,197	31
1956	259	8	311	4	242	4	380	7	1,192	23
1957	226	8	328	4	268	9	400	6	1,222	27
1958	275	7	369	10	287	9	405	18	1,336	44
1959	220	11	276	7	207	9	329	12	1,032	39
1960	225	7	288	6	229	5	357	6	1,099	24
1961 ^{2/}	195	3	280	1	207	11	318	12	1,000	27
1962 ^{2/}	195	6	282	3						
Barley										
Av. 1956-60	90	24	85	22	70	22	107	25	352	93
1956	96	13	81	13	67	13	95	12	339	51
1957	94	24	76	25	70	32	107	39	347	120
1958	84	30	81	25	76	23	118	41	359	119
1959	80	29	93	26	58	22	107	22	338	99
1960	98	24	93	19	78	21	108	10	377	74
1961 ^{2/}	94	14	97	24	61	36	89	17	341	91
1962 ^{2/}	84	24	99	12						
Sorghum grain										
Av. 1956-60	133	18	97	15	68	15	^{3/} 20	21	312	69
1956	75	7	63	3	37	3	10	9	185	22
1957	122	7	83	10	66	16	9	24	280	57
1958	154	24	76	28	62	18	^{4/} 30	30	^{4/} 281	100
1959	169	26	103	23	87	21	25	30	384	100
1960	145	24	160	13	86	20	38	14	429	71
1961 ^{2/}	125	18	160	27	79	26	58	28	422	99
1962 ^{2/}	117	29	167	31						
Total (Million tons) ⁴ grains										
Av. 1956-60	34.2	2.9	33.9	2.5	27.0	2.6	26.4	2.9	121.5	11.0
1956	30.5	2.0	30.3	1.8	22.8	1.6	22.6	2.0	106.2	7.4
1957	31.9	2.6	30.6	2.3	26.2	2.6	25.3	3.0	114.0	10.5
1958	35.9	3.2	34.1	2.9	27.9	2.9	26.3	3.7	124.2	12.7
1959	36.5	3.4	36.4	2.8	28.3	2.9	27.6	3.1	128.6	12.2
1960	36.1	3.5	37.9	2.9	29.6	3.2	30.1	2.7	133.7	12.3
1961 ^{2/}	38.1	3.5	38.9	4.8	29.1	5.2	29.6	4.0	135.7	17.5
1962 ^{2/}	35.1	4.5	42.3	3.6						

^{1/} Corn, cornmeal, grits and wet process products, oats and oat meal, barley and malt, and sorghum grain. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Four-year average. ^{4/} Quarterly figures for October-June domestic disappearance add to 292 million bushels, leaving a balancing item of -11 million for July-September. Some of the sorghum grain fed and exported in this quarter would come from the 1959 crop.

Table 22.- Feed crops: Production, disposition and value of sales, 1957-62

Crop year	Used on farms where grown ^{1/}			Quantity sold ^{2/}		Season average price per bushel ^{2/}	Value of sales ^{2/}
	Production	Total	Percent of production	Total	Percent of production		
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	DoL.	Mil. dol.
<u>Corn, grain only ^{3/}</u>							
1957	3,045	1,850	61	1,191	39	1.11	1,323
1958	3,356	2,003	60	1,350	40	1.12	1,513
1959	3,825	2,144	56	1,677	44	1.04	1,748
1960	3,908	2,136	55	1,770	45	.997	1,764
1961	3,626	2,141	59	1,484	41	1.08	1,603
1962 ^{4/}	3,644	2,076	57	1,568	43	1.11	1,733
<u>Oats</u>							
1957	1,290	946	73	344	27	.605	208
1958	1,401	1,020	73	381	27	.578	220
1959	1,052	772	73	280	27	.646	181
1960	1,155	821	71	334	29	.598	200
1961	1,011	739	73	273	27	.640	175
1962 ^{4/}	1,032	748	72	284	28	.622	177
<u>Barley</u>							
1957	443	144	33	299	67	.807	265
1958	477	148	31	329	69	.900	296
1959	422	134	32	288	68	.860	248
1960	431	145	34	285	66	.838	240
1961	396	132	33	263	67	.981	258
1962 ^{4/}	429	142	33	287	67	.925	266
<u>Sorghum grain</u>							
1957	568	134	24	434	76	.973	422
1958	501	148	25	433	75	.999	433
1959	555	142	26	413	74	.858	354
1960	520	156	25	464	75	.836	388
1961	400	126	26	354	74	1.01	358
1962 ^{4/}	509	131	26	379	74	1.02	388
<u>Hay</u>							
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Pct.	Mil. tons	Pct.	DoL. per ton	Mil. dol.
1957	120.0	103.8	86	16.2	14	19.30	313
1958	120.1	103.6	86	16.5	14	18.80	310
1959	111.0	94.3	85	16.7	15	22.20	372
1960	113.2	101.0	85	17.2	15	21.70	374
1961	116.8	99.4	85	17.4	15	20.60	359
1962 ^{4/}	121.0	103.6	86	17.5	14	21.50	375

^{1/} Used for feed and seed on farms where grown.

^{2/} Includes an allowance for unredeemed loan and purchase agreement deliveries of feed grains valued at the average loan rate, by States.

^{3/} Amount of corn "used on farms where grown", includes the following quantities for farm household use: 1957, 4.0 million; 1958, 3.4 million; 1959, 2.9 million; 1960, 2.4 million. Beginning with 1961 crop, farm household use is not reported separately.

^{4/} Preliminary.

Table 23.- Feed grains: Total stocks and stocks owned by CCC, quarterly, January, 1958 to date

Year	Total stocks <u>1/</u>				Owned by CCC <u>2/</u>			
	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>
Corn								
1958	3,593,587	2,788,582	2,091,067	1,469,344	1,117,972	1,064,107	1,021,432	1,101,237
1959	3,868,347	2,956,645	2,187,858	1,524,131	1,146,452	1,102,681	1,037,108	1,153,445
1960	4,343,541	3,335,348	2,522,071	1,786,966	1,225,183	1,196,916	1,151,917	1,285,881
1961	4,687,297	3,664,924	2,816,056	2,008,357	1,447,907	1,405,912	1,199,958	1,326,833
1962	4,494,569	3,385,027	2,473,315	1,639,546	1,216,188	997,075	675,294	888,313
1963 <u>3/</u>	4,223,738	3,040,173			958,475	788,222		
Oats								
1958	924,511	595,373	323,817	1,320,867	16,959	12,735	26,660	27,453
1959	1,039,183	661,286	366,207	996,024	25,550	22,875	42,379	26,663
1960	766,127	483,338	267,311	1,082,550	11,730	12,194	14,514	11,252
1961	851,576	558,056	324,636	972,603	11,082	9,878	9,025	8,461
1962	774,652	494,740	276,576	978,018	6,761	6,518	14,292	15,705
1963 <u>3/</u>	778,236	493,829			15,261	14,090		
Barley								
1958	361,254	264,357	168,620	504,031	42,381	28,576	85,480	74,440
1959	395,730	292,018	195,530	462,165	70,151	69,838	97,224	74,997
1960	360,975	245,163	167,389	472,962	62,568	57,533	68,709	61,245
1961	358,256	246,879	152,762	435,976	52,153	47,391	50,926	41,611
1962	335,536	216,984	123,711	449,062	32,074	26,113	29,343	28,647
1963 <u>3/</u>	342,952	232,464			28,173	27,803		
Sorghum grain								
1958	517,327	424,576	342,885	309,431	69,446	74,668	307,445	295,021
1959	712,108	608,469	527,595	509,662	287,834	275,941	487,179	481,479
1960	869,642	743,999	636,156	581,219	480,019	475,337	571,692	548,588
1961	1,032,369	859,783	753,967	701,928	551,744	541,068	688,980	665,741
1962	1,038,187	851,168	745,836	660,908	600,082	533,288	688,304	627,581
1963 <u>3/</u>	1,023,412	825,971			548,213	461,625		

1/ Stocks in all positions, including stocks on farms, at terminal markets, elevators and warehouses and Government-owned. 2/ Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Grain Division. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 24.- Feed grains: Distribution of April 1 stocks, United States, 1962 and 1963

Year	Farm	Commodity Credit Corporation <u>1/</u>	Terminal market, mill, elevator and warehouse		Total
			<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	
			<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	
Corn					
1962	2,148,640	523,196	713,191		3,385,027
1963	2,002,357	534,942	502,874		3,040,173
Oats					
1962	431,772	498	62,470		494,740
1963	431,606	1,927	60,296		493,829
Barley					
1962	99,230	8,576	109,178		216,984
1963	129,137	7,437	95,890		232,464
Sorghum grain					
1962	83,352	4,316	763,500		851,168
1963	100,801	4,673	720,497		825,971

1/ In bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; other CCC-owned grain is included in stocks at other positions.

Table 25.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, February-April 1963, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1962		1962-63			1962		1963		
	Mar.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Byproduct feeds										
Soybean cake and meal	915.1	997.6	1,005.4	909.4	979.0	97.1	96.3	107.4	85.5	131.5
Cottonseed cake and meal	242.5	300.0	322.1	292.1	254.7	123.4	98.5	105.2	122.6	148.8
Linseed cake and meal	27.7	30.2	34.3	28.1	32.5	6.9	8.5	9.2	7.0	10.9
Peanut cake and meal	5.9	4.2	6.2	7.6	8.8	4.7	1.7	2.8	4.4	6.0
Copra cake and meal	11.4	3/	10.9	6.7	5.8	1.1	3/	4.3	.5	.2
Total	1,202.6	1,332.0	1,378.9	1,243.9	1,280.8	233.2	196.5	228.9	220.0	297.4
Corn gluten feed and meal	94.0	99.6	95.9	91.5	95.9	---	---	---	---	---
Brewers' dried grains	22.7	18.2	19.5	17.2	19.5	3.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.6
Distillers' dried grains	35.0	31.7	33.2	31.9	32.1	6.6	4.4	2.9	2.8	4.4
Wheat millfeeds	430.0	380.0	410.0	381.0	409.0	---	---	---	---	---
Rice millfeeds	31.2	28.9	31.4	32.9	29.8	---	---	---	---	---
Alfalfa meal	32.9	36.1	36.4	30.2	36.5	149.1	406.6	310.0	230.1	157.4
Fish meal and solubles	4.4	3.2	4.0	4.5	4.5	---	---	---	---	---
Fats and oils used in feeds	21.0	19.0	20.1	18.4	18.2	---	---	---	---	---
Foreign trade										
	Imports					Exports				
	1962		1962-63			1962		1962-63		
	Mar.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Soybean cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	102.0	114.5	39.1	163.5	195.6
Cottonseed cake and meal	9.1	1.8	3.4	3.4	.1	.1	10.6	.2	17.7	6.2
Linseed cake and meal	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	4/	2.4	0	1.1	4/
Copra cake and meal	2.1	0	.3	.2	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Total	11.3	1.9	3.8	3.7	.4	102.1	127.5	39.3	182.3	201.8
Wheat millfeeds	5.7	7.4	6.9	6.9	10.4	2.6	4.8	2.9	4.6	2.7
Fish meal	18.6	19.2	18.5	39.8	44.6	---	---	---	---	---
Mixed poultry feed	---	---	---	---	---	9.3	12.6	4.4	11.1	12.3
Mixed dairy feed	---	---	---	---	---	.6	1.3	.1	.7	.7
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Feed grains										
Corn, including meal	108	101	56	134	109	40,338	37,019	12,361	34,816	37,541
Oats, including oatmeal	225	566	450	312	285	223	770	1,471	734	1,029
Barley, including malt	1,062	619	403	214	229	8,521	7,160	4,349	4,716	3,154
Sorghum grain	---	---	---	---	---	10,447	10,633	4,258	18,428	8,159
Grain processing or use										
	1962				1962-63					
	Feb.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.			
Corn 5/										
Wet-processing	12,774	14,656	14,145	12,908	13,939	12,980	15,493			
Distilled spirits and alcohol	3,214	3,457	2,388	2,778	2,855	2,391	2,507			
Barley										
Malt liquors	5,326	6,822	5,335	5,594	6,257	5,480	6,699			
Distilled spirits and alcohol	598	622	518	524	602	552	549			

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, Dun and Bradstreet, New York. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ Not reported. 4/ Less than 50 tons. 5/ Corn, wet processing, April 1963, 281,334 bushels.

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